

Lonsdale or Molody or Lonov

Spy's Identity Is Moscow Mystery

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (NYT).—A mystery arose today over the true identity and whereabouts of the Soviet spy known in the West as Gordon A. Lonsdale, who was reported to have died of a heart attack last month.

The question raised was whether Lonsdale was the alias of the man the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation said he was: Col. Konon T. Molody, of the KGB, whose obituary was published here five weeks ago, or whether Lonsdale was the false name for a man mentioned for the first time today—Georgy Lonov. And if Lonsdale is Lonov, is he still alive?

Until this morning's issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda, there seemed no confusion over identities. Lonsdale, who posed as a Canadian businessman, was arrested and convicted with four other people in 1961 in London for trying to steal British naval secrets. He received a 25-year sentence but was released in 1964 in a trade for Greville Wynne, a British businessman jailed for espionage in Russia. In 1961 the FBI announced that after an intensive investigation it was convinced Lonsdale was not a Canadian but was in fact Molody, who was born in 1933 to a Soviet Union, lived from 1933 to 1958 with an aunt in California and returned to Russia before the war.



Gordon Lonsdale

Lonsdale published a rather

is dead." They said he had collapsed while picking mushrooms. This report provided the basis for obituaries in most countries of the world. The report seemed confirmed two days later when Krasnaya Zvezda, the Defense Ministry newspaper, ran an obituary signed by "A Group of Comrades," announcing the death of Col. Molody, "a distinguished colleague in the organs of state security," at the age of 48.

The obituary said nothing about "Lonsdale," and there was no further mention of either "Lonsdale" or "Molody" in the press until today.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said it was beginning publication of excerpts from "a documentary narrative by Trofim Podolin about the Soviet intelligence agent Georgy Lonov, known in the West as Gordon Lonsdale."

British diplomats familiar with the Lonsdale case said they were certain that "Molody was Lonsdale and that if he in fact had died, so had Lonsdale. They speculated that Lonov was either a fictional name or an attempt by Soviet intelligence to confuse their counterparts in Britain and America.

The Komsomolskaya Pravda account quotes "Lonov" as saying he was born in 1932 in a quiet street of Moscow close to the Arbat, where the Moscow elite lived and shopped. That would make him the same age as Col. Molody.

He said his parents were both professors, and in his home "it was considered natural" to speak several languages. He said he read Schiller and Shakespeare as a child as most Russians read Pushkin.

His first intelligence work, he said, was during the war as a military intelligence officer. After the war he was recruited by a friend identified only as "Anton." The account describes how he arrived in Canada to build up his cover as a Canadian businessman.

He secured a birth certificate posing as the real Gordon Lonsdale simply by asking for a duplicate. With the birth certificate he got a passport, he said.

The account as printed in Komsomolskaya Pravda was the first published in this country about Lonsdale and indicated that the book "Spy" was a deliberate fabrication intended, as Western officials thought at the time, to serve Soviet propaganda aims and make some money for the Soviet Union. It earned thousands of dollars of royalties abroad.

Swiss Passes Shunt

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP).—Twelve Swiss mountain passes were closed today following heavy snow in the Alps. They included St. Gotthard, Grand St. Bernard, Splügen, Furka and Grimsel. Winterized tires were mandatory for the Julier and Maloja passes.



TYPHOON VICTIM—A commercial airliner lies broken on its back at airport in Manila. Typhoon Patsy, called the worst to hit Manila since 1882, left 70 dead, 42 missing and hundreds injured as it roared at up to 125 mph across Luzon Friday.

U.S. and Britain Fly Supplies Into Stricken East Pakistan

DACCA, Pakistan, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—American and British transport planes flew into Dacca airport today as a massive relief operation gathered momentum one week after the worst cyclone disaster in recorded history.

With the official death toll standing at 150,000 Dacca airport was a hive of activity as supplies, including urgently needed helicopters, were flown in.

Pakistan observed a day of national mourning and fears of mass starvation in the ravaged areas grew hour by hour.

Two British naval vessels left Singapore to aid an estimated million people starving in the Ganges delta, where a 30-foot-high tidal wave changed the face of islands and wiped out whole communities last Friday night. A commando officer said in Singapore that his men would be issued with gas masks when they entered the delta—a wasteland of destruction and decaying corpses.

British Hercules transports landed at Dacca today at two-hour intervals. They brought an advance party of 50 troops and two Sioux helicopters. These will be used to survey the disaster area in readiness for the arrival of the 11,000-ton assault ship Intrepid and the 18,000-ton repair ship Triumph.

The two British vessels with 1,450 troops and seamen aboard will arrive here from Singapore on Tuesday to set up a supply and communications center to coordinate international aid. A British land transport group is due here by air tomorrow.

One American C-141 transport arrived here today with a civilian version of the Huey helicopter. Within hours the machine was assembled, airborne and dropping blankets to the survivors on Bhola Island.

American Ambassador Joseph Farland was aboard the Huey. Other Hercules transports ferried in spare parts, vehicles and trailers.

Little of the food, medicines, blankets and other vital life-saving supplies from all parts of the world has been channelled into the disaster zone in the last week, mainly because of transport problems.

It was feared that if the aid was not moved in quickly widespread starvation and disease would add to the death toll.

Pakistan Air Force planes, army helicopters and civilian aircraft intensified their relief flights making a series of parachute runs over Bhola, Patuakhali and Hatiya.

U.S. Weather Warnings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The United States warned Pakistan a possible cyclone was brewing in the Bay of Bengal a week before the storm struck.

The first warning was sent Nov. 5, when U.S. officials spotted a tropical depression via weather satellite. Daily cablegrams on the state and location of the storm were sent to Pakistan beginning Nov. 7 and ending shortly before the time the cyclone moved ashore.

TWA Laying Off 1,500 Employees; Lost \$38 Million

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP).—Trans World Airlines, the nation's No. 2 international airline and third biggest domestic carrier, said yesterday it was laying off from 1,500 to 2,000 of its 43,000 employees. The airline has reported a \$38 million loss in the year's first three quarters.

Layoff notices already have gone to 400 hostesses, with others to follow in all job categories, the airline said. The airline's 5,400 hostesses and pursers struck last month, grounding TWA for one day before winning contract concessions.

TWA also filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board plans to eliminate its lower "Discover America" fares in certain parts of the country and to increase first-class fares for flights of less than 750 miles.

The changes sought would increase its revenues by \$4.4 million a year, TWA said.

1-Minute French Tornado

LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, France, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—A one-minute tornado tore the roofs off houses, hurled cars along streets and injured eight people here today.

Typhoon Leaves 70 Dead, 372 Hurt In Manila Area

MANILA, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Typhoon Patsy roared across the South China Sea to North Vietnam today after devastating Manila with 125-mile-an-hour winds.

The National Disaster Control Center said 70 persons were dead, 42 missing and 372 injured in the greater Manila area and nearby provinces in the wake of the most destructive typhoon in the city's history. It said 23,230 persons were left homeless and scattered in 21 evacuation centers in the metropolitan area.

Authorities yesterday declared a "state of calamity" for Manila's 3.5 million residents and hurriedly tried to clear away the debris in time for next week's visit by Pope Paul VI.

The Manila domestic airport was almost destroyed. Hangars were collapsed and light planes were tossed about the field like match sticks. The nearby International Airport was closed with a badly damaged control tower.

Nine U.S. Students 'Liberate' Soviet News Agency Tass

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Nine university students "liberated" the Washington bureau of the Soviet news agency Tass today and sent a teletype message to Moscow calling for freedom for Soviet Jews.

The students, seven from the American University and two from the University of Maryland, chained themselves together, blew horns and hung a red flag emblazoned with a swastika out the window.

Vladimir Shimanovsky, a Soviet Embassy attaché, rushed to the Tass offices in the National Press Building when police notified the embassy of the demonstration. Within an hour police had unchained the nine and dragged them out.

Organizers of the demonstration said 80,400 Russian Jewish families had applied to leave the Soviet Union and emigrate to Israel but were being blocked by the Soviet authorities.

Mr. Shimanovsky shrugged his shoulders when told this and said Israel was in a state of war. "It would be kind of inhuman to send Jews to a war area. Things might change for the better if (Soviet-Israeli) relations improve."

French Women Open Congress on Rights

VERSAILLES, France, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The first women's rights congress in France opened today under sponsorship of the fashion magazine Elle.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas told the 300 delegates to the congress, selected by Elle's computer as representative of the female population, that "you are working to transform our society so that in 15 years your children will not recognize that in which they began to grow up."

Before the vote, Tunisia had suggested separate talks on the seating of Peking and on the expulsion of Taiwan, but this was not accepted. Although extreme proponents of both sides object to such a course, it represents the private wish of many countries here.

Khrushchev Back in Hospital In Wake of 'Memoirs' Row

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's health has deteriorated since the eruption of an international controversy over his alleged memoirs being published abroad, and his physicians have ordered him removed to the Kremlin hospital, friends of the family said today.

Mr. Khrushchev had been bedridden at his suburban villa since Oct. 20 with an illness diagnosed as "cardiac insufficiency."

No one but his physicians and wife were allowed access to him, the physicians fearing a recurrence of a heart ailment that kept him

hospitalized for three months last summer.

When the news of the pending publication of his alleged memoirs reached Moscow, Mrs. Khrushchev apparently decided not to mention this to her sick and excitable 70-year-old husband.

But when the story grew, the matter had to be broached to him, and an official statement on the subject was issued in which Mr. Khrushchev branded the alleged memoirs as a "fabrication" and denied he had given any manuscripts whatever to foreign or domestic publishers.

The pronouncement only increased the controversy since Mr. Khrushchev did not deny the existence of memoirs. He also left the question open as to whether someone else, without his knowledge, could have spirited off his notes and sold them to foreign publishers.

The Polish-German Tr

BONN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—This is the text published by the West German government of the West German-Polish normalization relations, initiated in Warsaw on Wednesday. (Unofficial translation):

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Poland,

Considering that more than 25 years have passed since the end of the second World War of which Poland was the first victim and which brought grave suffering to the peoples of Europe;

Mindful that in both countries a new generation has grown up which should be assured of a peaceful future;

Wishing to create lasting foundations for peaceful co-existence and the development of normal and good relations between them;

Anxious to strengthen peace and security in Europe;

In the awareness that the inviolability of borders and the respect of the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are a basic condition for peace;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

(1) The Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Poland state in mutual agreement that the existing boundary line, the course of which is laid down in Chapter IX of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of August 2, 1945, as running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemünde, thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Neisse River and along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, shall constitute the western state frontier of the Peoples Republic of Poland.

(2) They confirm the inviolability of their existing borders now and in the future and pledge themselves to the unrestricted respect of their territorial integrity.

(3) They declare that they have no territorial claims whatsoever towards each other and will not make any such claims in the future.

Article 2

(1) The Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Poland will further steps to normalization as a basis for mutual relations for treaty forms firm t

(2) They are agree expansion of their in the field of economic, technological, other relations is mutual interest.

(3) They agree to enter into a treaty for the normalization of relations between the two states, which will be signed in Warsaw.

To certify this of the contracting parties signed this treaty.

Done at Warsaw two originals, each in German and Polish, texts being equally authentic.

For the Federal Republic of Germany

For the Peoples Republic of Poland

Article 3

(1) This treaty is ratification and : into force on the change of the inst ratification which place in Bonn.

To certify this of the contracting parties signed this treaty.

Done at Warsaw two originals, each in German and Polish, texts being equally authentic.

For the Federal Republic of Germany

For the Peoples Republic of Poland

Article 4

(1) This treaty is ratification and : into force on the change of the inst ratification which place in Bonn.

To certify this of the contracting parties signed this treaty.

Done at Warsaw two originals, each in German and Polish, texts being equally authentic.

For the Federal Republic of Germany

For the Peoples Republic of Poland

Article 5

(1) This treaty is ratification and : into force on the change of the inst ratification which place in Bonn.

To certify this of the contracting parties signed this treaty.

Done at Warsaw two originals, each in German and Polish, texts being equally authentic.

Article 6

(1) This treaty is ratification and : into force on the change of the inst ratification which place in Bonn.

Soviet Aide Says West Stirs Opposition With Nobel Prize

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (NYT).—A Soviet Communist party official has charged the West with trying to create an "oppositional mood" among Soviet intellectuals and cited the awarding of the 1970 Nobel Prize for Literature to Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn as an example of this activity.

Stanislav A. Pilotovich, a secretary of the Byelorussian party organization, told a plenum of that republic's Central Committee on Tuesday that some scientists and creative artists in Byelorussia were holding attitudes that were "ideologically wavering" and "apolitical."

His speech was published in Wednesday's edition of Sovetskaya Byelorussia, which was available in Moscow yesterday. The plenum, largely devoted to ideological and organizational matters, was one of several being held around the country to affirm party orthodoxy in preparation for the election of delegates to next March's 24th party congress.

The remarks about Mr. Solzhe-

nitsyn were the first voiced publicly by a high party official but were carefully worded to avoid direct criticism of Mr. Solzhenitsyn. Instead, in keeping with the rather low-key campaign that has been in effect since the award was announced last month, the granting of the prize was attacked as "a provocation."

There has been no public reaction here as yet to the open letter published abroad by Mikhail Rostropovich, the noted cellist, defending Mr. Solzhenitsyn's right to the Nobel Prize. There is also no indication whether Mr. Solzhenitsyn will be permitted to go to Stockholm to receive the \$78,000 award on Dec. 10, or, indeed, if Mr. Solzhenitsyn has even applied for an exit visa.

Mr. Pilotovich's words were extremely critical toward the intellectual community, and they seemed to reflect the indignation held by many party officials with the lack of enthusiasm and occasional outright hostility shown by many scientists and intellectuals toward orthodox party positions.



Our future is on the road

A twelve-year-old will lie down flat on the road to get a good look at the chassis of an interesting car. After all, he doesn't care about tearing his trousers, but he does care about cars—knowing everything about them. So we asked these connoisseurs a question: Which car would you buy, if...

The boys who decided to 'buy' a BMW stated reasons such as: It holds the road like a racing car... I can drive it like a racing driver—in the back seat... it accelerates like a rocket... looks fantastic... it's a technical miracle. That's what our young experts said. And it's nice to have future on our side.



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\$55,000 Limit
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INGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—long and bitter political r the shape of the na- ture policy, the Senate approved a new three- bill. The vote was 48

of the bill, which now the White House, was significant victory for farmers by Secretary of Clifford M. Hardin.

give farmers an op- to take greater ad- f shifts in market de- m commodity to com- moving away from fixed ges toward greater lee- op plantings." Mr. Har- a statement.

is the product of a house-Senate conference House members reported to waver from the ad- n-backed version.

Subsidy Program the framework of all a subsidy and price up- s for the next three for the first time, sets ml on the money grow- eat, cotton, corn and grains can be paid for nd out of production. s to cost an estimated ver the three years.

n Allen Ellender, D., La., ate Agriculture Com- walked out of the con- th two other senators ing to sign the report- sions were completely by administration sup- art Symington, D., Mo., the bill as "incredible."

This bill before us is and inadequate and is ch is certain to lower e."

especially resent these efforts by Secretary of Hardin to junk the opt in connection with rt payments and loans," referring to the confer- al to accept Senate lan- price supports for 35 per bushel or 75 per parity—whichever was

Lower Parity erence lowered the fig- ercent for the first two ill and gave the secre- ty to lower it further it in 1973.

ington estimated the farmers in the cotton rop as much as 20 per- the bill.

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enate Commerce Com- terday approved a bill o protect policy holders urance companies that nrupt.

sure would establish a urance Guaranty Corp., the Federal Deposit In- orp., that protects bank

press completed action on signed to help fight drug ough educational projects. would authorize \$20 mil- three years for a variety use educational projects e amount over the same community-oriented ed- ucts on drug abuse dependency.

ite House Scotches Story
din Will Leave Cabinet

INGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—the House today knocked ulation that Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, soon eaving the government, sponded with "no com- similar reports that creary Walter J. Hickel ry Secretary David M. la would be leaving.

sal press secretary Ron i reports of Mr. Hardin's as part of a midterm in the Nixon cabinet y without foundation."

newsmen began press- n similar speculation— riginating with White ale—about Mr. Hickel, dy and several White s, Mr. Ziegler replied ould not address him- ch speculation before something firm and nouncement.

also the reply he gave d about a report that Moynihan, the Presi- urban-affairs adviser, aned to replace Charles U.S. Ambassador to the ions.

in Calcutta
Young Reds

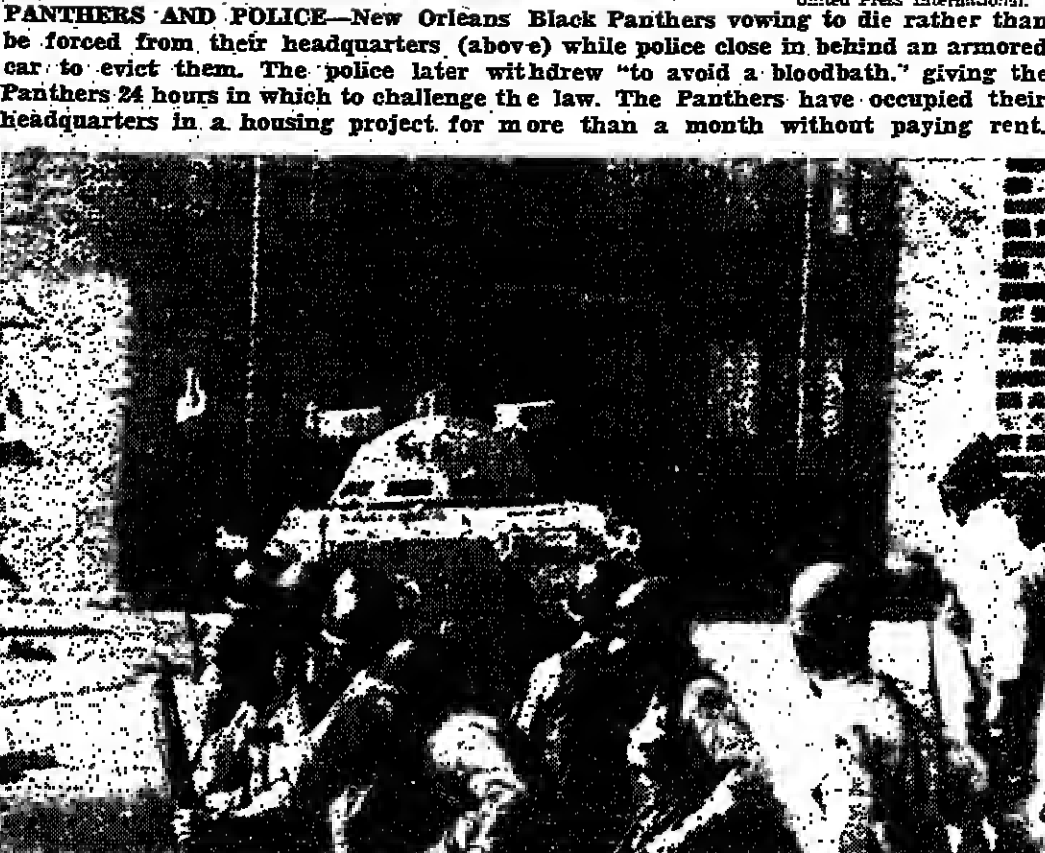
CA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Five munists were shot to lice here last night in l area for members of a Maoist group.

spokesman said the attacked them with g the search and the killing four. A fifth youth was killed trying ices said.

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PANTHERS AND POLICE—New Orleans Black Panthers vowing to die rather than be forced from their headquarters (above) while police close in behind an armored car to evict them. The police later withdrew "to avoid a bloodbath," giving the Panthers 24 hours in which to challenge the law. The Panthers have occupied their headquarters in a housing project for more than a month without paying rent.



United Press International.

Urges Aid to Cambodia

Laird Asks Senate to Restore House-Cuts in Defense Budget

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird asked the Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee today to restore more than \$1 billion in Pentagon funds cut by the House.

He also asked for \$354.6 million to cover requirements that have arisen since President Nixon submitted his budget to Congress, including about \$23 million for National Guard training and equipment for civil disturbances.

Mr. Laird's proposals, if accepted, would raise the \$66.8-billion defense money bill approved by the House to \$68.2 billion. The President's budget called for \$68.7 billion.

He said that, taking into account some House additions to the budget, the administration is accept-

ing more than \$1.5 billion in reductions from its original budget but warned that "any reductions below the amounts we are recommending today may ultimately prove self-defeating by reducing our capabilities below acceptable levels."

Turbulence in Planning "During the past two years, there has been considerable turbulence in defense planning," the secretary warned.

Secretary Laird also warned that congressional refusal to provide the \$155 million requested by President Nixon for aid to Cambodia could have "a substantial effect" on U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

Earlier, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said that "the withdrawal of troops would be impeded" if the aid program were to be rejected.

"If the Cambodian forces are unable to contain the North Vietnamese forces" in Cambodia, Mr. Laird told newsmen before appearing before the Senate subcommittee, they would be back in Vietnam facing U.S. and South Vietnamese troops there.

"This would cause us to look at our troop withdrawal programs and it would have a substantial effect," he added.

"Opposition to this bill," Sen. Scott said, "is opposition to the continued, steady withdrawal of troops."

GI Bargain Fares WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Pan American World Airways and the United Service Club, a nonprofit organization that charters transatlantic flights for military personnel, disclose that low cost Pacific Ocean flights for soldiers coming home on leave from Asia will begin shortly.

McCarthy Won't Concede 1972 Spot to Muskie

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Outgoing Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D. Minn., isn't willing to concede fellow Democrat Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, his party's 1972 presidential nomination.

"I don't think Muskie has secured the party's nomination yet. I think he will be challenged," the Minnesota lawmaker said yesterday of Sen. Muskie, who is generally considered the front runner for the 1972 nomination.

Sen. McCarthy, appearing slim and healthy, said he had decided to vacate his Senate seat this year for "personal and political reasons." He added that his Senate successor, Hubert H. Humphrey, "is an experienced senator and will probably perform well if he can forget what he learned while Vice-President."

Attempt to Avoid War Duty Is Fatal

OCEANSIDE, Calif., Nov. 20 (AP).—Two U.S. marines apparently shot each other here in a scheme to avoid going to Vietnam. One of them died, police said.

The first shot wounded Pfc. Jerome Quinn, 23, in the hip. The shot was believed to have been fired by Pvt. Eldridge Chappell, 20, who then handed the pistol to Pfc. Quinn.

But Pvt. Chappell was shot twice in the chest and fatally wounded. Pfc. Quinn took police to Pvt. Chappell's body and said that a passing motorcyclist had shot them while they tried to repair a flat tire on their car. He later told the police of the actual arrangement.

Catholic Bishops Veto Communion Change for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have voted against permitting Catholics to receive holy communion in their hands. So they must continue to have a priest or deacon place the host on their tongues.

The vote by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops was 115 for, 107 against, far short of the two-thirds majority required. The vote, taken Wednesday, was tabulated yesterday.

The bishops voted, however, to permit Catholics to receive wine as well as bread during mass on special weekday occasions—but not on Sunday.

The bishops also voted to ask the Vatican to approve a motion to permit laymen and women to administer communion to the congregation.

'Communications Facility' Planned

U.S. Seeks Funds for a Base In British Indian Ocean Area

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Nixon administration has asked Congress for military construction funds for a "communications facility" on British islands in the middle of the Indian Ocean, it was learned yesterday.

This would be the first American "base" in that broad ocean between Africa and Australia. Virtually no American warships are assigned there, but Soviet fleet strength has been increasing rapidly—21 ships at one point this year—and the Russians have several "anchorage" on the coastal periphery.

Although the fund request has gone to Congress, the White House has asked a delay in its consideration pending a full-scale government review of U.S. strategic aims in the area, informed sources said.

Officials insisted that the communications facility in the Chagos Archipelago, that includes the island of Diego Garcia is viewed as an alternative to the U.S. military communications base in Ethiopia.

But the White House is apparently concerned that such an installation could be a first step toward a significant and costly new American presence, in the form of an Indian Ocean fleet, with the implicit danger of Soviet-American rivalry there.

India has already protested to Britain and the United States. Foreign Minister Singh, in a speech to the Indian Parliament yesterday, confirmed the protests and declared India wants the waters to remain free of big-power contests.

The State Department, when questioned, said a 1966 Anglo-American agreement on development of the territory for defense purposes was under "active review."

The Pentagon had no comment when asked how much money it had requested for the Indian Ocean project, but it seemed likely that the cost, including a ship anchorage and an airstrip, would run into tens of millions of dollars. No price tag for the existing Ethiopian communications station has been revealed, but a measure of its size is that there are 3,200 American servicemen and dependents there.

The Ethiopian base is a primary relay station in the Pentagon's global communications network, presumably transmitting messages to Polaris submarines as well as more ordinary signals. It also has an intelligence function, monitoring communications within the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

The Pentagon's plans for the Indian Ocean area are unknown. There have been chronic reports that the U.S. Seventh Fleet will "sweep around" from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean as the Vietnam war winds down. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has limited himself to commenting that "as we turn over the so-called destroyer responsibility to the South Vietnamese—and that training program is ahead of schedule—we will free other forces which will be available and can be dedicated to other tasks."

The 1966 Anglo-American agreement bore no immediate fruit because the then-Labor government in Britain wanted no more responsibility in the region and because Washington was preoccupied with the costly war in Vietnam. This year, however, the new Tory government has altered the policy of withdrawal from Asia.

The Soviet buildup in the area began after the 1967 Israeli-Arab war, as it did in the Mediterranean. Moscow's purpose is not clear. Some analysts see it as a counter to China's foothold in Tanzania and activity in the Middle East. Others see Russia's presence as simply that it must sail its huge new navy somewhere.

But it is recalled that the British Empire was not deliberately created; it began with bunkering stations along the sea route to India.

Los Angeles Times

Nixon Reportedly Rejects U.S. Troop Cuts in Europe

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—President Nixon was said to have taken a firm stand yesterday against any unilateral withdrawals of American troops from Europe.

During a meeting of the National Security Council, it was understood, his discussion of a document on American strategic force policy in Europe for the next couple of years rested on a basis of no troop cuts.

Mr. Nixon is expected to reject even the modest cuts of 20,000 or 30,000 men proposed by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird as an economy move. Mr. Nixon's view is said to be that national security requires no cuts unless they are paired with cuts by Soviet forces.

Pressure for Talks Thus the President is expected to press for talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on mutual, balanced force reductions. NATO is expected to approve this proposal at its December meeting.

The President is said to hope to counter congressional demands for cuts with help from the European allies in the form of budget sharing. But the allies have yet to make specific proposals to help pay foreign exchange costs of U.S. forces in Europe.

One reason Mr. Nixon is said to be firmly opposed to unilateral troop cuts is his support of the doctrine of flexible response. This calls for sufficient conventional forces on the NATO side to counter a conventional thrust by Communist troops, thus avoiding an early resort to nuclear weapons.

London Airport Acts to Protect Taxi Riders

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Tourists who arrive at London Airport at Heathrow and complain that they are being fleeced by unscrupulous taxi drivers and private rental car operators can count on official help now.

Leaflets issued by the British Airports Authority explain in three languages how tourists overcharged for the 14-mile drive into the center of London can complain. Some tourists have paid \$48, more than seven times the normal.

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Jurors Say Deadlock Was Rejected

Hearing Opens on Chicago-Seven Trial

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Chicago Seven conspiracy trial jury reported twice that it was deadlocked but received back private instructions to continue deliberating.

In a highly unusual hearing, two of the jurors also quoted a United States marshal as telling them that Judge Julius J. Hoffman could keep them locked up for deliberations "as long as he wants to."

Jury foreman Edward Kratzke testified that at one point the marshal brought to the jury room a written message urging continued deliberations. He did not say who the message came from, but volunteered, "I had never seen Judge Hoffman's handwriting."

None of the communications described yesterday was known to the defense during the four days that the case was in the jury's hands last February. Defense lawyers hope to use this fact in seeking reversal of the five guilty verdicts that the jury finally voted. Legal authorities generally agree that significant communications be-

tween judge and jury must take place in the presence of the defendants.

Judge Hoffman presided over the chaotic four-and-a-half-month trial, conducted yesterday's hearing, ordered by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

The judge said nothing yesterday about receiving any communications from the jury. Under the circuit court's order, he can explain his version in a written memorandum after the other jurors and six marshals are heard.

Mrs. Jean Fritz, one of the jurors who favored acquitting all seven defendants, said a handwritten message had been sent from the jury room to Judge Hoffman via a marshal, Ron Dobrowski, on the second day of the deliberations. The message said "we couldn't come to an agreement," she testified.

Mr. Dobrowski returned "and told us we had to keep on deliberating," Mrs. Fritz added.

"He said the trial had lasted a long time and we couldn't expect to get through in a hurry," she added. Mrs. Fritz also quoted the

marshal as saying, "Judge Hoffman can keep you here as long as he sees fit."

Her testimony was corroborated in most essential points by two other jurors, Shirley Seasholtz and Frieda H. Robbins.

Mrs. Fritz said that a similar exchange of messages involving a deadlock took place the following day. At that point the jury was bitterly divided. Eight favored convicting all seven defendants of conspiring to cross state lines with intent to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Four jurors favored acquittal.

After more than four days of argument, the jury reached a compromise verdict, acquitting two defendants on all counts and finding five guilty of crossing state lines to incite a riot. All seven were found innocent of conspiring.

Had the deliberations stopped because of a hung jury, the case might have been tried all over again.

The defense learned of the alleged secret communications only after the trial and verdict were announced. John Schultz, interviewed two jurors and reported their recollections in a magazine article.

The defense promptly asked the appeals court to order a hearing to determine whether any such communications took place. They contend that if they did, the convictions should be reversed.

Several legal authorities said the appeals court's ordering of the hearing is extraordinary. It is very rare, they said, for courts to pry into the workings of a jury. They said that the appellate judges apparently consider the reports of private communications to be of great importance.

New N.Y. Tabloid

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Daily Mirror, a new morning tabloid newspaper, will begin publication here Dec. 7, Robert W. Farrell, publisher, said the first edition will have 32 pages and a press run of between 50,000 and 100,000. It will sell for 10 cents.

Like His Son, Judge Clark Recalls Trouble With Hoover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).

Former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark said yesterday that he, like his son, Ramsey Clark, had trouble with the FBI when he was attorney general.

Reached by telephone in San Francisco where he is helping out on federal courts, Judge Clark answered criticism of his son by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

"We're both getting pretty old," said Judge Clark, who is 71. "That's why I retired."

Mr. Hoover is 75 and has been FBI director for 45 years. Judge Clark retired as an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1967 after Ramsey Clark was named attorney general.

"When I was there I had some problems, too, but I never aired them publicly," said Judge Clark, who was attorney general from 1945 to 1949.

Advancing Years

He then went on to refer, with a chuckle, to his and Mr. Hoover's advancing years. Published this week, Ramsey Clark charged Mr. Hoover with a "self-centered concern for his own reputation." Sometimes, Mr. Clark wrote, the FBI will back off a crime fight rather than share credit with other crime control agencies.

Mr. Hoover reacted by describing Mr. Clark as a "jellyfish." In a book published this week, Ramsey Clark charged Mr. Hoover with a "self-centered concern for his own reputation." Sometimes, Mr. Clark wrote, the FBI will back off a crime fight rather than share credit with other crime control agencies.

Asked later for comment, the elder Clark appeared reluctant at first to get involved in the dispute.

Mr. Clark went on, however, to dispute Mr. Hoover's characterization of his son. "Ramsey is not my Mr. Milquetoast. He's always spoken up. I've never known him to dodge any job," he said.

"Done Fine Job"

Then, speaking of Mr. Hoover, who served under him, Judge Clark said: "He has been 45 years and built a very distinguish-

ed and effective bureau. He's done a very fine job."

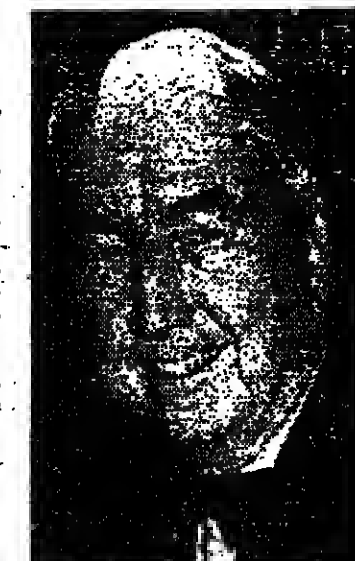
Judge Clark also described Mr. Hoover as "an old friend."

But the former justice returned to the FBI director's description of his son as "like a jellyfish... a softie."

"I never thought of him that way," Judge Clark said. "He has strong convictions. He's just the opposite. He takes a definite position."

Judge Clark is in San Francisco presiding at an anti-trust trial. He will sit next month in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, based in Cincinnati, and in January in the Eighth Circuit, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Mr. Hoover, who will be 76 on Jan. 1, has said he does not intend to retire. Although the mandatory retirement age is 70, he has been



Tom Clark

continued in office by special presidential warrants, first by Lyndon B. Johnson and later by President Nixon.

AT&T Calls Wiring Wrong In Phones of Six Governors

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).

The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has found that civil defense telephones in the offices of six governors were incorrectly wired so that conversations in the offices could be monitored, but only if the lines were tapped nearby, a company spokesman said yesterday.

The phone survey, begun Tuesday by AT&T after Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel revealed that his phone could serve as a listening device, uncovered wiring errors in the "hot line" phones in five other states—Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Utah and Arkansas.

In 38 other states, a company spokesman said, "no wiring errors or conditions that would permit eavesdropping of any kind were found."

He said that the phones in five more states remain to be examined. Where wiring errors have been found, the mistake "is

or will be corrected," the spokesman said.

According to Gov. Mandel, a private electronics expert making a routine check of his office discovered that the civil defense phone—part of the national warning system installed by AT&T affiliates—was capable of picking up and transmitting conversations in Gov. Mandel's office while the phone was cradled. The phone could not amplify the conversations, however, and any potential eavesdropper would have to tap the line.

The national warning system involves about 1,600 telephones. Among them are those in the governors' offices, in executive mansions or in statehouses. The gov-

ernors' phones duplicate those operated by the "state warning point."

They are connected to three transmission points of the North American Defense Command.

Access Right Disputed

FBI Fights Justice Dept. Pl On Computerized Record Ba

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).

A proposed computerized federal data bank with a civil libertarian twist has ignited a bureaucratic power struggle among the Justice Department's crime fighters.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is sponsoring Project Search, an experimental program designed to give states a source of up-to-date individual criminal records.

But it is running into opposition from within the FBI, which operates its own National Crime Information Center.

The winner will be determined by Attorney General John Mitchell, who will decide whether the LEAA or the FBI will get the money to operate such a program in the next fiscal year.

Dispute Noted

The first indication of FBI displeasure came in a letter commenting on recommendations of the Project Search, Security and Privacy Committee.

The committee recommended, among other things, that any individual should be able to see what Search's computers say about him. The committee said that "an important cause of fear and distrust of computerized data systems has been the feeling of powerlessness they provoke... It is at least clear that the rights of access and challenge would do much to disarm this hostility."

Jerome J. Daunt of the FBI's Information Center, wrote to O. J. Hawkins, Project Search chairman, that the Privacy Committee report "has been reviewed and has been found to be very objectionable."

In 16 numbered paragraphs, Mr. Daunt outlined the bureau's objections to the report. Many centered on the committee's concern with individual privacy and what it thought should or should not be included in such a data bank. "Rights to individual privacy,"

Mr. Daunt wrote, "should be considered always in the context of their reasonableness. There is no absolute right to individual privacy in a society. The group should be concerned with what the courts have up to this point, not what committee members would like to see in the future."

Inspection Rights

As for letting individuals what their file contains, Mr. Daunt said: "It is very questionable as to whether Project Search has the right to suggest and challenge the content of Project Search files. This matter of law within the FBI's Information Center provides state law enforcement officials with little background information. It is primarily to telling authorities if a is wanted. Additional information must be asked for separately center is separate from the main file system, which is criminal intelligence data."

Armored Truc

Loot \$500,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 20

Three men overpowered a armored truck guard and (more than \$500,000 in this morning, police report

The pre-dawn robbery took at an all-night restaurant. Police said two guards left the truck to breakfast in the restaurant. One of them returned to the he was struck in the face gun butt as the driver open door. The bandits then forced both guards and the truck to another neighborhood where they transferred the to two cars.

The third guard in the restaurant apparently was unaware of the robbery.

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How to Stop the Trade Bill

After two days of debate between protectionists and liberal traders, the House of Representatives has passed the trade-restriction bill. The margin of victory was much narrower than seemed possible even two weeks ago. What it demonstrates is that at a minimum, there would be enough opposition to this bill in the House—and almost certainly in the Senate, where it now goes—to sustain a presidential veto.

Mr. Nixon has thus far refused to commit himself to vetoing the Mills bill if it reaches him in its present form—or comes to him loaded with even more protectionist baubles when the Senate gets through with it. Unless the President does so, the United States may be precipitated into a trade war that will inflict serious wounds both on itself and on many of its closest trading partners and political allies.

The protectionist forces are strong only because they have clung together. During the

debate this week on whether to allow amendments to the bill, one protectionist congressman was heard to plead with his fellow supporters of the Mills bill not to open it up to change—because neither the textile bloc, the shoe bloc, the oil bloc, nor any other had enough support to win on its own. If particular planks were challenged, New Englanders for instance, were forced to decide whether they loved textile and shoe quotas more than they hated oil quotas and high fuel prices. Thus far, the progress of the bill has been a triumph of logrolling, but, even so, by relatively narrow margins.

The battle over the trade bill is not yet finished. There is a dedicated liberal trade force in the Senate that means to make a real fight of it. And there are many senators who would join them. If the President would only put aside his uncertain trumpet and employ the prestige and power of his office in the national interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lunokhod-1's Meaning

That bathtub-like vehicle wandering around the moon just now may look like a Rubie Goldberg device but there is nothing funny about it. The Russians have demonstrated that they can get it into the surface of the moon and send it off on exploratory trips into regions too treacherous for men to enter in the near future. There is no reason to doubt that it and its successors will gather a great deal of information for Russian scientists (and, we hope, those in the rest of the world) about the moon and, as time goes on, about Mars and other planets. Exploring by remote control has its disadvantages but it also has its advantages, most notably in the reduction of costs per flight and the elimination of the risk of human life.

The appearance of this vehicle, as well as the landing on the moon and return to earth of Luna-16, makes it clear that the Russians hope to regain some of the prestige they lost in the race to land men on the moon by an expanded program of unmanned space flights. It would not be surprising if they bring to earth the first Mars rocks or if they land the first moving vehicle on that planet. It is far easier, technologically, to put down and bring back a Luna-16 or a Lunokhod-1 than it is to land an Apollo loaded with men.

In terms of the American space program, this new success of the Russians should have little impact other than to persuade the administration and Congress not to cut back its funds any further. There is no logical reason for NASA to go like gang-busters in

an effort to match the Russians in unmanned space exploration since the decision has already been made to proceed with a scaled down and more rational space program.

The first big trophy in space activities went to the Russians, the most recent big one to the Americans, and it is reasonable to suspect that future ones will be divided between the two nations.

The laser experiments on this particular Russian flight, however, do provide a reason to hope that more international cooperation in space exploration may be coming. The experimental package was built by the French and it, along with some of the American equipment on the moon, can be used jointly by astronomers of all nations in exploring such matters as continental drift. Each step, no matter how tiny, toward such international cooperation is useful if for no reason other than to avoid the costly duplication of experiments. The basic barrier to international cooperation is the tight-lipped attitude of the Russians toward telling anyone what they are doing and what they have found. And that barrier is not made any easier to breach by such claims as the one advanced by Pravda this week: "One can only look back with pride at the pioneer Russian inventions in the field of transportation: The automobile by Kuryabov, the locomotive by the Cherapnov brothers, the airplane by Mozhalsky and the space-ship by Tsiolkovsky." That sort of thing only gives credence to the idea that Rubie Goldberg really designed that bathtub.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain and a Political EEC

The political unification of Europe has always been considered one of the essential aims of the Common Market but there is no subject which has caused more controversy among its members. It, until recently, almost no progress has been made in this field the blame cannot be put entirely on General de Gaulle.

A real political union can only be built on an economically integrated unit such as the Common Market and is inconceivable between states with divergent economic policies.

The British opponents of British entry into the Common Market would therefore be well advised to pay more attention than they have done to the political price which Britain would have to pay if it did not become a member.

—The Financial Times (London).

Oktober Was Soberer

Munich's Oktoberfest this year involved 21 drunken hawls, 64 accidents on fairground rides and four deaths. One hundred thousand beer mugs joined souvenir collections.

Organizers estimate that the number of visitors was around six million. However, the amount of malt, hops and barley consumed was comparatively low and turnover was down appreciably. "Only" 108 men and 42 women learned what the inside of the sobering-up cells looked like!

—From Die Zeit (Hamburg).

On the Moon, in the Mud

Guided from the earth, an incredible tractor that one would believe escaped from an animated cartoon is currently scraping the lunar soil. Meanwhile, men bewildered

by the catastrophe, struggling in a world of mud, are trying to find out in the midst of a tide of bodies whether any breath of life can be prolonged in the islands of East Pakistan.

Once again the desperate eagerness of men to conquer space and their prodigious successes in that endeavor make more cruel and more culpable their helplessness to nourish the hungry and to rapidly rescue the victims of such natural catastrophes.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Supping With the Devil

The high-level South African delegation which is now in the Malagasy Republic is not just there for the beer. This huge island some 250 miles off the South African coast is the best hope after Malawi for Mr. Vorster's "outward-looking" foreign policy.

For those countries on South Africa's immediate periphery who are opposed to apartheid the outward-looking policy creates a cruel dilemma. They know well enough that they cannot overnight stop their trade with the republic. All they can do is attempt to phase it out as soon as they can.

It may be realistic for countries to recognize that sometimes they have to sup with the devil. But it is not realistic to shorten the spoon.

—From the Guardian (London).

Wight In, London Out?

If Britain was blackballed from the UN so that the Isle of Wight could be in, London would feel righteously provoked. So what does Peking feel? For years she has been treated as an outcast. The prejudice has been totally unreasonable and totally doty.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1895

NEW YORK.—The United States has taken action in the wake of the Turkish (uprising) question, siding with the Powers, the American government has ordered the protected cruiser Minneapolis to start as soon as possible for Turkish waters. She will go directly to Alexandretta and report to Rear Adm. Selfridge. This action is reported to be the result of disquieting news received from Mr. Terrell, the U.S. minister in Constantinople.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1920

LONDON.—Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip arrived here yesterday with several billion dollars worth of contracts, establishing American industry in Russia. Mr. Vanderlip brings from his 90-day sojourn in Moscow the conviction that the Russian government is the most solid one in Europe. He stated that industrial men in the Soviet Union had thoroughly tested Communism and found it a failure. He predicts a democratic republic which will be the freest in the world.

At the present time, there is no coherent discussion of these seemingly intractable problems, no clear definition of what is primary and what is secondary. Accordingly, the discussion is fragmentary and disorganized, with local commercial issues and partisan strategic interests getting in the way of the larger question of the nation's well-being.

This is what is really troubling Washington these days in the Congress, the civil service, the press and even within the administration

Very briefly, the Soviet Union's professional military leaders were slaves, like everyone else, until the death of Josef Stalin. In the power struggle that then ensued, however, Marshal Georgy K. Zhukov, the great war hero, was the most important supporter of Nikita S. Khrushchev.

After rescuing Khrushchev from his enemies in June, 1957, Zhukov actually gained full membership in the Soviet Presidium to the post of defense minister, which he had attained in 1955. By then, however,



Nixon's World and the Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Behind the scenes in Washington these days, Dr. Henry Kissinger and others are preparing the Nixon administration's second annual report on the State of the World. This is a useful and ambitious project, introduced by President Nixon last year, and it could, if it is carefully prepared and presented, add order and perspective to the national debate.

The need for a wider and longer view of the nation's dilemmas is clear enough, and this is what Nixon had in mind when he introduced this report as a means of defining where the nation stood at the end of the year. Unfortunately, his first report was too long, too personal, too much like an argument for the achievements of the board of directors, rather than a precise definition of the nation's problems or an invitation to fair and searching discussion.

It is this fair and searching debate that is missing in the federal capital today. The argument here now is still about the personalities and tactics of partisan politics, about who won and lost in the November vote, about the future of Spiro Agnew, Ed Muskie, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern and Edward Kennedy, and who the President had to the White House breakfast, and who is going to leave or join the cabinet and the White House staff, and how the new Adlai Stevenson compares with the old Adlai Stevenson, and the young Senator Taft with the old Senator Taft, and how they compare with one another.

The Real Issues

It is good copy, particularly for the society pages, but for the time being, it is really secondary stuff. We will find out later, much later, whether Ed Muskie is presidential material and whether Humphrey, Kennedy and Agnew are coming up or going down, but for now all this is less important than the realities of population, arms control, inflation, race and the alarming struggle for strategic advantage in the Middle East.

The President's year-end review of the world situation could help bring all this into focus. His Vietnam policy, his disarmament policy, his Middle East policy, his NATO policy, his Latin America policy all influence his budget, now in serious deficit, and contribute to the mood of uncertainty now prevailing in Washington.

While this capital has been preoccupied with the domestic political struggle, U.S.-Soviet relations have drifted into serious misunderstandings over the Middle East and Cuba. The Nixon policy of cutting overseas commitments meanwhile has aroused new anxieties about the possibility of major U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe, and the economic recession in the United States has raised again the threat of new trade and monetary problems in the world.

At the present time, there is no coherent discussion of these seemingly intractable problems, no clear definition of what is primary and what is secondary. Accordingly, the discussion is fragmentary and disorganized, with local commercial issues and partisan strategic interests getting in the way of the larger question of the nation's well-being.

This is what is really troubling Washington these days in the Congress, the civil service, the press and even within the administration

itself. Not that the administration has no clear answers to all these devilish problems—nobody expects that—but that there is no orderly procedure for discussing them.

Questionable Stand

In fact, both in the Congress and in the press, there is a growing feeling that the administration is trying to evade questioning by avoiding testimony on Capitol Hill and cutting down on news conferences.

Midway through their first terms in office, Franklin Roosevelt had held 188 press conferences, Harry Truman 84, Dwight Eisenhower 53, John Kennedy 44 and Lyndon Johnson 85. Nixon has held 11 formal and five informal news conferences in his first 23 months in office, and his last one was on July 30.

Meanwhile, at least some of the chairmen of the congressional committees are complaining that cabinet members, particularly the secretary of state, increasingly find excuses for not testifying on Capitol Hill, and the result is a mood of distrust which hurts the President and his administration more than it hurts the Congress or the press.

Now that the election is over, however, there is a chance to change the mood and the procedures of discussion, and the President's report on the State of the World is as good a place to start as any. A lot of hard work has gone into it. The problems cannot be resolved without the trust of the Congress, and this is what the President needs more than anything else in the last half of his term.

Washington—Far and away the most important military defection from the Communist bloc is Gen. Jan Sejna. This short, pale, intelligent, nervously tense man was first party secretary of the Czechoslovak Defense Ministry until the fall of his great patron, President Antonin Novotny.

In Czechoslovakia's false dawn of hope and freedom, Gen. Sejna fled to Washington. He fled because he was a Novotny man, rather than a Dubcek man, yet that very fact makes his testimony vastly more important. For as a Novotny man, he was very much a Soviet-bloc insider while he held his key post in Prague.

The rarely careful student of reports in this space may well remember former references to Gen. Sejna's testimony. The fullest access to that testimony has just been obtained, however, and the results seem important enough to justify a series of further reports, of which this is the first.

One must begin with an all but incredible fact already touched upon, which has, again all but incredibly, attracted very little attention until now. In brief, the present Soviet defense minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, secured his post with the support of the other leading Soviet marshals and generals, but in effective defiance of the ruling Soviet Presidium headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

U.S. Analogy

This is as "though the Joint Chiefs of Staff had forced Richard M. Nixon to name Gen. Curtis E. LeMay secretary of defense when the President really wanted Melvin Laird. It is therefore a fairly sensational fact, albeit fact buttressed by much other intelligence quite independent of Gen. Sejna's testimony. As such, it requires a few words of introductory background.

Very briefly, the Soviet Union's professional military leaders were slaves, like everyone else, until the death of Josef Stalin. In the power struggle that then ensued, however, Marshal Georgy K. Zhukov, the great war hero, was the most important supporter of Nikita S. Khrushchev.

After rescuing Khrushchev from his enemies in June, 1957, Zhukov actually gained full membership in the Soviet Presidium to the post of defense minister, which he had attained in 1955. By then, however,

Meanwhile, at least some of the chairmen of the congressional committees are complaining that cabinet members, particularly the secretary of state, increasingly find excuses for not testifying on Capitol Hill, and the result is a mood of distrust which hurts the President and his administration more than it hurts the Congress or the press.

Now that the election is over, however, there is a chance to change the mood and the procedures of discussion, and the President's report on the State of the World is as good a place to start as any. A lot of hard work has gone into it. The problems cannot be resolved without the trust of the Congress, and this is what the President needs more than anything else in the last half of his term.

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At Home Abroad Is the War Legal?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—One of the great functions of the Supreme Court is to make America face basic moral and institutional problems that, long avoided, have caused fissures in the society. The Warren Court did so, notably, in its bold decisions on race and legislative apportionment.

Some persons concerned about the growth of military power in the United States have hoped for a long time that the court would perform the same function in this area. The mechanism would be a suit challenging the President's power to carry on the Vietnam war without a formal declaration of war. If the challenge prevailed, Congress would at last, directly, have to define its attitude toward the war.

That legal vision was largely dispelled last week when the Supreme Court declined to entertain a lawsuit by the State of Massachusetts on the war issue. The court took only a dozen words to say that it would not let the complaint be filed. But there are important lessons in what the court did—and did not do.

It must be noted, first, that the six justices in the majority gave no reason whatever for their action. They refused even to bear argument on whether this constitutional issue—the necessity for a declaration of war—was appropriate for judicial decision. Justices Douglas, Harlan and Stewart, dissenting, would have put that threshold question down for a hearing.

Scholarly commentators have criticized the Supreme Court in recent years for disposing of important business in brief orders, opaque or unreasoned. There could hardly be a more unfortunate example of the practice than the Massachusetts case.

The leaders of American society are urgently trying to persuade young people, right now, that the rule of law is an important value, that even the most emotional controversies should be settled in terms of reason and principle. Then the Supreme Court takes a case of urgent interest to the young and disposes of it by naked power, without reasoning, Ronald Dworkin, a former Yale law teacher who is now professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, comments:

"In this case it was not just craftsmanship but statesmanship that should have made the court articulate its reasons."

A dissenting opinion by Justice Douglas showed persuasively that

no technical obstacle foreclosed lawsuits. Similar cases have heard and decided by the Supreme Court very recently. Nor was government's claim of military necessity enough to bar judicial scrutiny. Just such a claim not stop the court from deciding President Truman's seizure of nation's steel mills unlawful in the Korean war.

The immediate concern may have saved the majority the justices may nevertheless imagined. For one, any court found no legal basis for a still in progress would inevitably close to the power of the executive commander in chief over forces.

The possibility of subjecting in active war service to two trials, executive and judicial, give pause to the most dedicated constitutionalist. And while court was ready to carry on decisions by such intervention would be making a mere declaration, an advisory opinion the kind our history has rejected.

The facts of the Vietnam raise difficult problems of a kind, too. A direct conflict between Congress and the President is a clearer case for judicial intervention, but there is none Congress has done much in port of the war, though still a formal declaration. Again demand for a judicial decision the issue on Congress have been easier to entertain the beginning of massive American involvement, before all that happened in Washington and Nam.

But considerations that concern a court cannot change constitutional facts of this. The Constitution vests in Congress, in Article I, Section Clause 11, the power "to declare war." Congress has never acted itself directly to the Vietnam in those terms. And yet this or that appropriation is the same thing as decision declare war.

The Supreme Court's refusal to decide the issue, then, does dispose of it. Congress has its duty to enforce the Constitution. Perhaps now, for Vietnam, too late. But if the United States becomes involved in under hostilities again on a large scale, the lesson should not be forgotten. It will be for the political system—ultimately for the people make Congress prompt? fact responsibility laid on it by Constitution.

Letters

Reston and Jefferson

In his essay, (Herald, Nov. 18), Mr. Reston seems to suggest that President Nixon should now follow the principles of perhaps our greatest statesman and thinker, Thomas Jefferson, who in his first inaugural address said, "The first problem before the American people was to restore the harmony and affection." Reston's advice, to take as guidance, the principles of so eminent a statesman as Jefferson,

is most commendable. Now, only logical that Reston's proceed to some of the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

An even more forcefully, principle of Jefferson's, put in his autobiography in 1821, following, in reference to Negro slave population of Louisiana, is more clearly written in the book of fact that these people are to be free is less certain that the races, equally free, cannot the same government. I habit, opinion have drawn it lines of distinction between Mr. Reston is surely fit with Jefferson's autobiography, no doubt is already prepared next essay on how President might promote harmony and affection by applying Jefferson's principles to the racial U.S.A. "cannot live in the government." Reston's readers anxiously await essay calling for separate treatments for American Negro whites. It is also to be by Reston will include some suggestions as to how President should accomplish separation.

FRANK R. RIESENBERG

Riddle of the Sphinx

Could Olaf Teletzen or J. Devlin explain to me how the Sphinx came to be on the IRT on Nov. 17 could big stone blocks to the he the summit of the Pyramid out the use of other means as ramps? The best one I peep from the described level might be about one to five million tons.

ROBERT H. CLAY

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Japan (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Kenya (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Libya (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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Mali (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Morocco (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Netherlands (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Nigeria (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Portugal (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Romania (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Senegal (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Sierra Leone (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
South Africa (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Spain (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Sweden (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Switzerland (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Tanzania (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
Tunisia (air)	18.00	36.00	54.00	72.00	90.00
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Alameda Cultural Center, in Lisbon after the bomb explosion Friday morning.

4 Hurt in Lisbon Bombs

Lisbon, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Explosions rocked parts of Lisbon today, killing one person and wounding four in what appeared to be a concerted operation against the government.

After windows at the Cultural Center, in Lisbon, were shattered, a police officer on the city street integrated a pile of debris loading on a ship.

There were still investigations, but rumors in Lisbon that the explosion was an act of terrorism called "armed action."

The explosion occurred at 4 a.m. and was blamed on a bomb placed to remove one of the men. An hour later, apparently placed the ground-floor American Cultural Center, shattered windows.

A nightwatchman, Portuguese nurse, and a third explosion of luggage waiting in a Portuguese ship, was to sail for Portugal.

Ten believe that the vessel with the luggage off at sea, it off prematurely.

Relations at 8-Year Low

Algeria Releases Diplomat It Jailed as Spy for France

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Algeria today released and expelled a jailed French diplomat whose arrest had brought relations with France to the lowest point in eight years and jeopardized current economic negotiations.

French officials said Gerard Maurois, an embassy attaché arrested Nov. 9 in Algiers on suspicion of spying, was held incommunicado in jail until being expelled earlier today.

On arrival at Orly Airport, Mr. Maurois made no statement and was driven into Paris to report on the incident to his Foreign Ministry superiors.

French officials said the unexpected expulsion of Mr. Maurois may have been a gesture aimed at easing the tension between Algeria and France, which has brought the two countries' relations to their lowest point since the end of the Algerian war in 1962.

France protested to Algeria about the arrest of Mr. Maurois, held to have been a violation of diplomatic immunity, and said the spying charge was trumped up. To mark his anger, President Georges Pompidou has so far refused to accept the credentials of Algeria's new ambassador to France, informed diplomatic sources said.

Series of Arrests

The holding of Mr. Maurois was only one in a series of arrests on spying charges in Algeria and Paris which have formed a backdrop to delayed and difficult economic negotiations between France and its former North African colony.

Tuesday three French technical experts on loan to Algeria received sentences ranging from five years to 20 after being convicted by a closed court in Algiers of espionage. They were said to have "systematically" "bugged" Algerian officials' telephones.

France protested that the men were not allowed the assistance of a French lawyer, René Bondoux, who flew to Algeria Sunday to defend them.

Two other Frenchmen, arrested at the beginning of this year along with the convicted trio, are to face trial on similar charges shortly, were informed.

News Analysis

EEC Weighs Two Recipes Toward Supra-Nationality

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Within the space of several days last month, the Common Market reports were published in full that lay down guidelines for the political, economic and monetary union of Western Europe. They were to be the recipes for European supra-nationality, a very touchy subject.

The Davignon report on political union was the more cautious of the documents, and was received with disappointment. Though containing some of the lofty language of the Treaty of Rome—"single voice"—it was timid in its practical approach. It had a single advantage: It was acceptable to everybody.

There were no specific goals stated. Instead, foreign ministers and foreign policy officials were invited to consult each other frequently in hopes of "making progress in the area of political unification." The first such meeting was held yesterday, and to general astonishment, some progress was actually made. "I was pleasantly surprised," Joseph Luns, the often skeptical Dutch foreign minister, commented afterward.

Bolder and in Trouble

The Werner report on Europe's economic and monetary union was much bolder in design, already in serious trouble. Like the Davignon committee, the Werner committee was set up following last December's summit meeting at The Hague in hopes of creating the blueprints for union. The difference in the results was that the Werner report spelled out the necessary changes, including changes in the Treaty of Rome. Instead of being a first step toward eventual supra-nationality, the Werner report offered a timetable that described the steps one by one.

It called for the establishment within three years of a centralized body and central bank that would assume powers from the member countries in such matters as budgets, taxes, interest rates, growth rates and capital movements. Legislative authority would be partially transferred from national assemblies to the European Parliament.

In short, within a few years, for example, an international body in Strasbourg could be telling the French that they spend too much on nuclear armament.

The Werner report states that the entire process should be completed by 1980, and strongly pleads the cause for a common currency.

The Werner report appeared to have set the community on another collision course. Either that or the report, commissioned by the Six, will be rejected by them when the Council of Ministers meets to debate it next Monday.

The French reacted immediately through Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, saying that it would not be fair to Britain to change the Treaty of Rome while negotiations with the candidates went on. It was a convenient argument.

Mr. Schumann also suggested that the language of the Werner report was far too strong for the British themselves, something the British have been careful not to say.

The Common Market Commission in the meantime offered a compromise which will be taken up Monday. The Commission, aware of looming trouble, suggested taking the first steps proposed in the report without creating any new bodies or changing the Treaty of Rome.

The British will be kept informed about any action taken under either the Werner or Davignon reports. Asked about both during a lunch here yesterday, Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British Common Market negotiator, said he approved of the approach of the Davignon report, and on the Werner report said that Britain was prepared to go as far and as fast as the Six on monetary and economic union.

Because of the passions aroused at the mere mention of supra-nationality, the Werner report was sure to be borne into controversy. Even within governments, it divides, as in France, where the foreign minister and president have opposed its more far-reaching aspects, whereas Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the finance minister, appears more favorably disposed. The finance ministers of the Six approved the report in preliminary form last June 9 and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing commented favorably in a recent article in "L'Economiste."

Bold Promises

The Werner report, though it promised bold and precise steps toward union, is being chipped down to size. The Davignon report—so circumspect that diplomats from the Six were saying openly that the Munich meeting would be a bomb—although promising nothing has exceeded expectations.


The credibility of political union among the Six will be put to the test following the Munich meeting. Yesterday Mr. Schumann noted that during a recent United Nations vote on the Middle East France voted yes, Holland no, and there were three abstentions among the Common Market countries. (West Germany is not a UN member.)

It was decided yesterday to see what could be done on the particular problem of harmonizing Middle East policy. Officials from each country will hold a first meeting in January. Consultations will go on in the meantime.

Cuba. Red China. Mongolia. Albania.

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Today 168 countries. Tomorrow the world.

News Vendors Get Day Off Every 3 Weeks in Italy

ROME, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Newstand owners have won one battle and lost another.

They will get one day off every three weeks. But in return they found themselves saddled with the unwanted task of deciding which publications are obscene.

Newspaper publishers agreed yesterday to let one newstand in three close on Sundays beginning next March. Under existing agreements all had to stay open seven days a week.

At the same time, the Constitutional Court upheld the legality of a penal code provision calling for fines of up to \$128 for persons selling publications that offend public modesty.

The court rejected a lower court argument that this clause was unconstitutional because it forced news vendors to decide what publications are unfit for sale, thus turning them into censors and endangering freedom of the press.

Bavaria Vote To Be Test of Brandt Regime

MUNICH, Nov. 20 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's policies face another test on Sunday when Bavarian voters elect a state legislature.

The ballot will have no direct effect on Mr. Brandt's federal government in Bonn but national issues in the campaign have made an important test of voter mood in this traditionally conservative state.

The Free Democratic Party (FDP), junior partners of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats in the Bonn government, is given a good chance of returning to the Bavarian legislature. This would give Mr. Brandt's government another boost, only two weeks after the FDP polled an unexpected 10.1 percent in the Hesse election.

Sotheby's to Open Los Angeles Branch

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (WP).—Sotheby's, the London auctioneering house, will open a new branch in Los Angeles on Feb. 17, 1971. And one of the first sales will be the furnishings for the estate of striptease artist Gypsy Rose Lee, it was announced yesterday.

The new auction house will be called Sotheby, Parke-Bernet, Los Angeles. It will be managed by staff from Parke-Bernet, Sotheby's wholly-owned affiliate in New York.

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India	\$25.00	\$12.50	Norway	\$21.00	\$10.50			

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What has this to do with love?

The yoga headstand is said to retard ageing, improve the eyesight, clear the complexion and stimulate hair growth.

We wouldn't be surprised. Like a lot of things that come from India, it has a disturbing effect and has a good chance of being true.

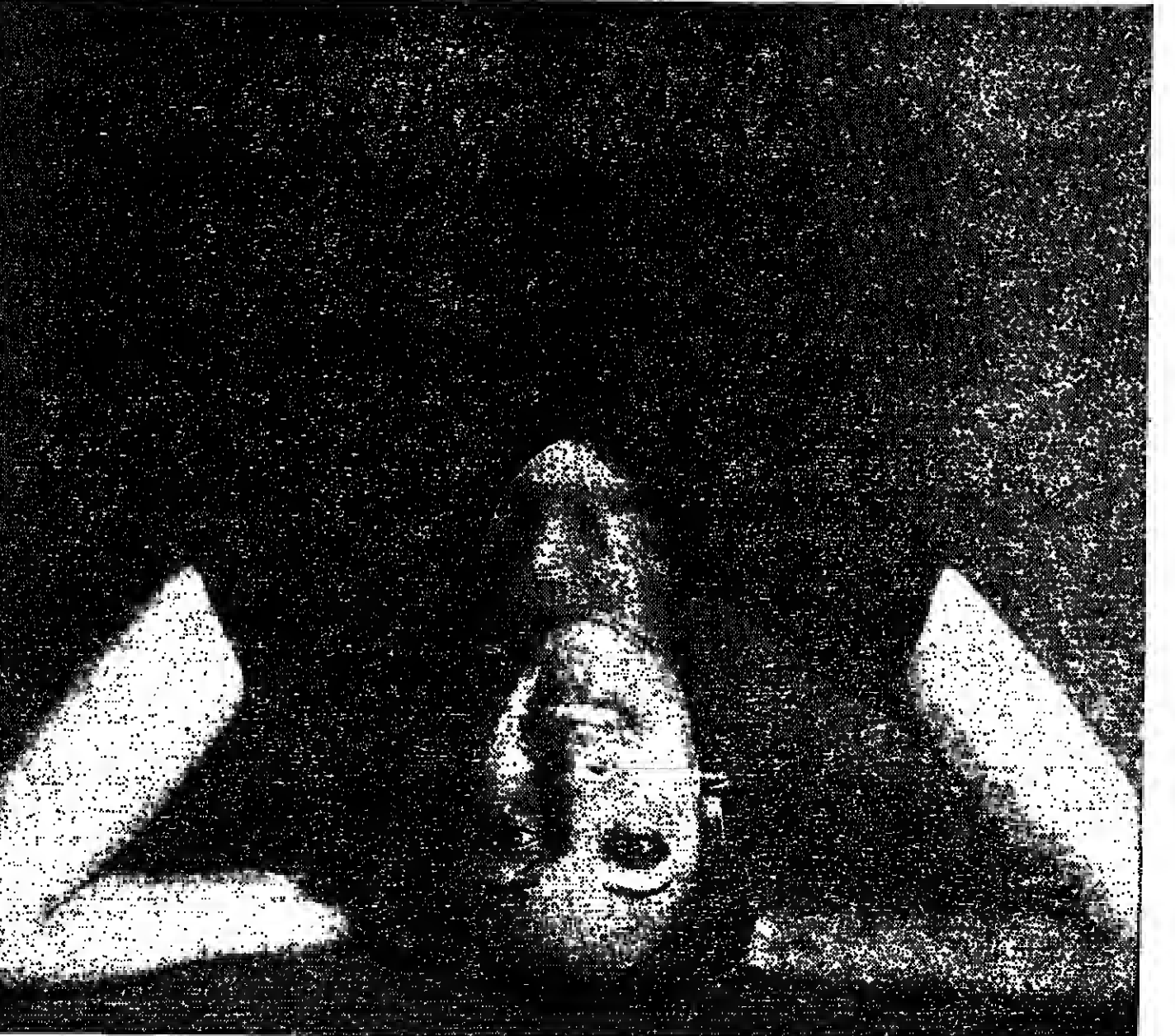
But Miss Meena Sahani of Air-India uses the headstand for another reason. She is on her feet hours at a time looking after the needs of her passengers.

(Our kind of love, you see, demands a great deal of trotting to and fro.)

So Meena uses the headstand because it is also said to be good for preventing varicose veins.

A little bit of self-love does no harm.

AIR-INDIA WITH LOVE



Art in Paris

A Destiny in a Single Portrait

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Nov. 20.—"Rembrandt's Century" is the title of an extremely revealing and interesting exhibition which opened this week at the Petit Palais (Avenue Alexandre III, to Feb. 15).

It includes some 250 paintings from museums all over France (with a strong dominance of Paris nonetheless), excellently presented in order to bring out the evolution of style from 1600 to 1700.

The show is revealing for several reasons. For one thing, by setting Rembrandt in the broad perspective of his century it needs be, his extraordinary stature, while also showing to what extent he remained a part of his age.

It also makes one realize what a vast amount of bad painting was being done then, as in any

century, though no doubt it was done with a great deal of dexterity.

The idea of the exhibition is to show the ground out of which Rembrandt arose and the echoes that came after him and ultimately died out.

The fact is of course that the affinities we can discover between Rembrandt and his predecessors are of a formal and technical order. The essential value of Rembrandt's art is something totally individual reaching far beyond the formal order of things that can be discussed in an entirely objective manner.

Initiators of Caravaggio flourished in the Lowlands (Honthorst, Terbrugghen) during the first half of the 17th century and presaged Rembrandt's own very personal use of light sources. But with Rembrandt it is no longer a technical trick but something that corresponds to an inner necessity.

Despite their obvious qualities the epigones of Caravaggio tend to be conventional, sometimes rather stiff (like Terbrugghen) and occasionally vulgar (like Honthorst) though not necessarily to an objectionable degree.

To Hals
Passing into the room devoted to six paintings by Frans Hals one begins to see what the absence of certain conventions can produce.

Hals has the sort of psychological freedom that allows him

"Bathsheba,"
painted
by Rembrandt
in 1654, from
the Louvre,
Paris.



to use his eyes and his mind. He sees people pretty much as they are and shows them with the sort of purposeful intensity that endows his subjects with a living inner mobility.

Next to Hals we come upon a diversity of material—still lifes that are triumphs of craftsmanship (Clesz and Heda), quaint and sometimes burlesque indoor scenes, landscapes and frequent historical tableaux.

It is perhaps in this last genre that the worst taste of the age is crudely manifest. The Italian influence is strongly apparent in composition, anatomy and melodramatic posturing. What is lacking however is the Italian zest that makes even the melodrama go down. Everdingen's "Socrates, His Two Wives and Alcibiades" (No. 75) is a good

example of what should not be done.

A doltish Socrates sits staring vacantly in the direction of Alcibiades while Xanthippe daintily pours water on his pate as though she were watering his flowers. Both ladies are exhibiting one of their breasts though it is hard to determine whether it is out of provocation or intention. The inner futility of the characters in this painting is a sufficient but perhaps unnecessary demonstration that good craft is not enough.

An interesting item in this room is Van de Venne's grisaille, "The Beggars' Dance" (No. 217), which has its own peculiar and fearful dynamism. The beggars in their dancing are like old rags tormented by the wind while the flutist in the foreground has something of a misanthropic vagabond whistling up the storm.

From there one passes into the two rooms devoted to Rembrandt. There are 21 of his paintings on display, starting with some of his earliest production (the did "Balaam's Ass" at the age of 20) and showing his gradual progress to maturity. Each person has his preference no doubt but to me the two finest paintings of the exhibition are the "Bathsheba," painted in 1654 when he was 46, and his self-portrait at the age of 54.

Both paintings belong to the Louvre, both show how the artist achieved his greatest depth by an acceptance of reality without seeking any escape into the kind of idealization that makes so much art perfect no doubt, but inhuman.

Here the perfection is of another order. The mastery itself is obvious, but it is eclipsed by the emotion both paintings convey. Rembrandt at his best

succeeds in communicating an entire destiny in a single portrait. All the essential emotions are simultaneously, permanently present in Bathsheba. Like a variety of voices that may take their turn to be heard. The dark voices of sorrow, the clear voices of joy, the rasping notes of anguish, the voices of regret and pity, shame, acceptance and tenderness.

Looking inward
She looks inward, to her past and to her future, yet she is strongly rooted in the present—and her inward reflectiveness does not make her forget the woman kneeling before her. Indeed one might suppose that she is also encompassing this older woman's destiny, viewing it with motherly compassion and comparing it to her own in their basic similarity.

The multiplicity of emotions implicit in the painting helps to convey the temporal nature of the subject, and prevents it from being the snapshot of an immortalized instant.

This, I believe, is what distinguishes the artist from the craftsman, no matter how able the latter may be: the deeply personal expression of a spiritual view upon the most essential aspects of all human destiny. And this, combined with an overwhelming psychological insight, is what makes Rembrandt such a solitary peak—a peak which nonetheless is not beyond the immediate reach of any straightforwardly serious mind and heart.

The exhibition goes on to show Rembrandt's disciples and his later influence, and from there with a Vermeer, some Ruydaels and works by 40 other painters of variable celebrity, to the different schools that flourished until the end of the century. It makes a fascinating survey of a century in ferment.

London Theater

Engrossing Evening
By Pinter and Joyce

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 20.—God bless Harold Pinter. He is as fine a director as he is a writer, and proves it by rescuing James Joyce's "Evelyn" from near-oblivion to provide a totally engrossing evening at the Marmalade Theatre.

Inevitably, Joyce emerges as a proto-Pinter, with the emphasis on talk rather than action. Very little happens in a conventionally theatrical way. The most dramatic moment comes when a lady's hand is kissed. But in the talk, souls are laid bare.

It is rare to feel, behind the words, a director's intelligence which is as keen as the author's. But you can sense Mr. Pinter's presence in the precision of the pauses, the impeccable modulations of tone. It is like experiencing a great conductor in complete control of an orchestra. From the first words, I was gripped and, if my attention wandered a little during the second act, I was completely captured again by the third.

Spiritual Exile
Joyce deals with spiritual exile. There is Richard Rowan, a writer who has returned from Rome to Dublin with his common-law wife, Bertha, and their illegitimate child. Rowan, presumably a self-portrait, is a tortured man, preaching sexual freedom to justify his own affairs.

He is unfaithful to Bertha in another way, spending his time writing to and for Beatrice, a girl he knew nine years before. There is Bertha, straightforward in her love, rejecting a freedom she does not want, and aware that she cannot provide Rowan with the intellectual stimulus that he needs.

The situation is complicated by their oldest friend, Robert, who makes advances to Bertha. Rowan encourages her to respond, finding a dark thrill in the thought of her infidelity. Sometimes the complex sexual attitudes suggest Lawrence: Rowan speaks of the bond formed between him and Robert through their love of the same woman. There is much of D.H. Lawrence, too, although Joyce is less concerned with impotence, a tidy and dramatic pattern on events.

It is strange to hear the author of "Ulysses" using dialogue in which the language is evasive and full of hints, rarely saying what it means. Rowan questions his wife: "Did he kiss you? On the lips? Or... the other way?"

The verve with which Mr. Pinter directs is matched by the performances of the actors. Vivienne Merchant, suppressing her own intelligence, is a moving Bertha. Timothy West, too, as the friend blundering out of

his depth, gives a warm and perfectly judged portrayal while there is nothing on the London stage to equal the sardonic passion of John Wood in the role of Rowan. "Evelyn" is a sometimes demanding, but immensely rewarding experience.

At the Strand Theatre, J.B. Priestley's broad comedy "When We Are Married" receives its first London revival since the original production 32 years ago. Mr. Priestley, present at the first night, seemed delighted both by the production and his enthusiastic reception. He was reportedly concerned over the casting of the key role of photographer Henry Ormonroyd, finally giving his imprimatur to Fred Emney.

It may seem churlish not to welcome Mr. Emney back to the West End theatre. He is often hugely, in his usual guise of an innocent 280-pound baby, incongruously clad in a tuxedo suit, clutching a cigar and a monocle. He waddles round the stage like a rogue elephant on tiptoe. He inadvertently sits on a book and removes it with the ad-lib: "I never could stand heights." Another time, having invited the lady sitting by his side to accompany him across the stage to rearrange his bulk into a forward position that will propel him out of his armchair, and finally subsides with the words: "We won't rush." When, at last, he does reach the piano, Mr. Emney stops the show.

But he is, as always, Fred Emney and not Mr. Priestley's blunt North Country photographer. He performs as a stand-up, or, more often, proped-up, comedian and seriously alters the balance of the play.

The first act drags badly, and much of the verbal humor has, inevitably, aged ("If my mother were alive today, she'd be turning in her grave"). But the central situation is still alive: three highly respectable, snobbish couples celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary discover that they were never properly married. The cast extracts the maximum amount of fun from this, and the second and third acts are full of amusement, due in part to some excellent character actors, especially from Hugh Lloyd as a bespectacled husband who regains his courage, and from Peggy Mount, another heavyweight talent, as a shrill who is tamed.

Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop production of "The Projector" opens at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, Dec. 1. It is a comic opera by William Rufus Cheswood, for many



Harold Pinter
...Writes

years the promoter at Lane Theatre. First on April 15, 1739, it same night, apparent of political pressure, with what Miss Litti as the highly topical property speculation.

The Royal Shakespeare Company is to present three-week Christmas the Aldwych Theatre productions seen a year at Stratford: "H with Donald Sird Ashcroft and Bress and "The Two Gs Verona," with Ian and Peter Egan.

At the Marmalade Nov. 29, Robert Lowe from his own poetry questions from the a

Other new plays London:

ac/de by Heathcote at the Royal Court, over 30 will trust that ing play, incandes energy, about moderate man in search morality. A significant modern British drama if you can.

Falseth, devised Burns, Charles Mac the company, at the C Environmental theatre the audience on the sets the action on it Brave attempt to com with world's indifference suicide of the Czar who burned himself t protest the Russian i his country. But, so fails to move or open maybe because everyo ed distrusts the use o carry the message.

The Winslow Boy by Hatfield, at the New, ing revival of Rattig play. Did Ronnie Win five shillings? Will done? Will right per anyone care? Every thanks to fine perfor

The Wild Duck by sen, at the Criterion for those who want classic play and the of Michael Denison. I and Hayley Mills. I with a stiff upper , and terribly genteel, duck" neatly evices served in aspic.

Around the
Paris Galleries

Dali, Galerie André-François
Petit, 122 Boulevard Haussmann, to Dec. 31.

Thirty-nine works by Salvador Dali ranging over the years from 1922 to 1952 confirm, if need be, his extraordinary talent as it manifested itself in the pre-war years. Paintings, drawings and engravings, many of which—especially the earlier ones—will be new to the viewer, rehearse the now familiar iconography of Dali's cultivated obsessions.

André Masson, Galerie Louise-Léris, 47 Rue de Valenciennes, to Nov. 28.

Recent paintings and drawings by André Masson, who is now 74 and was one of the early propagators of surrealism. The pointed and flexible graphic line of his style remains unchanged, and despite the surrealist note there is quite frequently a sort of hieratic stylization curiously reminiscent of Bourdelle.

Mayet, Galerie Miromesnil, 19 Rue de Miromesnil, to Jan. 20.

Dominique Mayet's landscapes and scenes from daily life are done in fresh colors and a free hand that introduce an original quality into a representational style with a somewhat post-impressionist flavor. Much of that quality derives, I believe, from the definite, though subdued, pleasure Mayet appears to find in the act of painting.

Postma, Galerie de l'Élysée, 69 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, to Dec. 11.

Flaming Cornelius Postma is now "over 60" and paints in a curious surrealist style of his own. There is something of the 17th-century still-life painter in his manner, while his subjects are on the whole unspectacular yet strange: little beads lying head, feet, standing in the full ring, etc. Candles burning in the snow and other such material paradoxes.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Art in London

Carrington's One-Man Show

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor St., mounted the first-ever one-man show of the work of Carrington (1897-1982). One of a celebrated group of students at the Slade School of Art, Carrington emerged immediately before World War I. She became involved with Lytton Strachey, with whom she lived for a number of years.

After her meeting with Strachey, her painting became an almost private activity, practiced for him and a few close friends.

This show includes not only drawings and oils but also book illustrations, wood engravings, tiles and paintings on glass. All show her to have been a neglected and very competent artist.

At the Fine Arts Society, 143 New Bond St., a Scottish Arts Council exhibition, which has been touring its native land

since May of this year, is being shown. Entitled "Three Scottish Colorists," it is a large selection of the work of P.C.B. Cadell (1883-1937), Leslie Hunter (1878-1931) and S.J. Peploe (1871-1955). All three trained and worked abroad; all three had a predilection for fauve colors; all three were much influenced by the French. This is, as one would expect, a very bright and lively figurative show.

At the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, organized by Monika Kinley in conjunction with London Arts Gallery, there is a beautiful exhibition of "Ten Flowerpieces 1970" by Derrick Graves. These are a progressive seasonal series of ten screenprints, using flowers as the starting point. Technically, they are prints of the first quality; compositionally, they are exactly right; in color, they are the epitome of harmony and taste. These new flower pieces are one of the best British graphic work it has yet been my privilege to see.

Two excellent exhibitions of French painting are taking place in Bruton Street. At No. 30, the Lefevre Gallery has its annual exhibition of 19th and

"Still Life
and Fruit"
by Samuel
Peploe at the
Fine Arts
Gallery.



20th century French paintings, which this year includes a fine Bonnard portrait, "Le Corsage Orange," a predominantly orange and pink still life by Vlaminck; a delicate Degas pastel of four dancers; one of Lepine's airy and windblown Seine-scenes; and a typical Matisse of 1923, "La Leçon de Piano."

At No. 31 Bruton St., Arthur Tooth & Sons holds its annual

exhibition of recent acquisitions. This too includes a Degas drawing and a Vlaminck flower piece. Other works of particular importance in this show include a Spanish landscape by the still underestimated Louis Valtat; a Provencal landscape of clarity and bravura technique by Derain; a Guigou of 1893, which anticipates the brightest feasts of full Impressionism; and an ex-

cellent divisionist baroque in Venice by

At the Hamet Gall St., one of Carrington's students at the Slade John Nash, has an of watercolours. Now year, and still has in his Suffolk stud perhaps the most sylvan of English c ries. Always he evok and gray and delic the English count rarely so well as in i pencil and wash dr

On the Arts Agenda

The season of the Domaine Musical opens Dec. 7 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris with a program that includes Schoenberg's "Herzogshausen" for soprano, celesta, harmonium and harp, Fendereck's Second Quartet, Beethoven's "Grosse Fuge" and Mahler's "Ligues."

The Ballet of the 20th Century is presenting a Ravel-Stravinsky program until Nov. 22, comprised of Maurice Bé-

lart's productions of Ravel's "Bolero" and Stravinsky's "Les Noces." The principal item on the program at the Cirque Royal in Brussels is "The Firebird" in the new version recently mounted for the first time by Béjart to the Stravinsky orchestral suite with the company of the Paris Opéra.

The current SIGMA-VI, an annual week of contem-

porary arts that runs through Nov. 21 in Bordeaux, includes more than 30 presentations. Including a production of Edward Albee's "The Death of Bessie Smith" by Jean-Marie Serreau, a concert Saturday by Julie Driscoll, as well as a number of presentations by young theater groups, and jazz ensembles, and a program of more than 50 films.

The Alvin Alley American Dance Theater will be at the Sadler's Wells Theatre from Nov. 23 to Dec. 5 with a repertoire of 17 ballets. Two of them—"Child of the Earth" by Kevin Rotardier and "Adagio for a Dead Soldier" by Geoffrey Holder—are first performances, and eight others will be London premieres. The company has not been to London since 1965.

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Market

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By Sourin Melikian

Nov. 20—A hundred and twenty-three years ago, painter Thomas Couture was hailed as the greatest of his time when his huge painting, "The Romans of the Decadence," was exhibited at the 1847 salon. The art critics of the time, unanimous in their praise, called it the greatest work of its century because of Couture's achievement. Theophile Gautier, poet, novelist and art critic, waxed lyrical. But his praise petered out and Couture, after his death in 1879, fell into oblivion.

Monday, contemporary collectors will have an opportunity to judge him at auction. Fifty-three preparatory sketches, mostly in crayon, with a few touches of chalk, will be offered by the auctioneering team of Edouard Ader, Jean-Louis and Antoine Ader. Perhaps collectors will be reluctant to acquire Couture's work on a par with Rembrandt's or even Claude's—Theophile Gautier would no doubt have wished so.

As paid at auctions in recent years suggest rather the contrary. The latest figure on record for a Couture work is \$370, for a sketch of the back of a woman's head, about 7 7/8 inches. No other drawing by Couture has been auctioned, either in Europe or America, since then. Such is partly owing to the rarity of sketches by Couture, and the fact that the work of a neglected painter often goes unnoticed.

This is rather a shame. Couture was, admittedly, a painter who executed the conventional pictures for which he yearned—but his stroke was masterly when he dashed almost absent-minded preliminary studies.

In 1815, at the early age of 15, Thomas Couture was a pupil of Jean-Antoine Gros. "But, my little friend, like an old member of the [Fines Arts] Academy," Gros meant it as a compliment. When Gros, who, shyly speaking, stood half-way between the worst type of ion and treacherous romanticism, committed suicide, Couture



Thomas Couture's "La Charette à Bras."

ture began studying with Delacroix, who imparted to his pupils a taste for even more academic compositions of a moralizing turn.

Thomas Couture's first major painting, in 1837, was titled "Noah, Just Coming Out of the Ark With His Family, Offering a Sacrifice to God After the Deluge." (It is now in storage at the Louvre.) Then came "The Romans of the Decadence," which made him famous overnight. From then on, he had countless orders from the French government.

He might have become a millionaire, had he not been so short-tempered. For example, one day, Napoleon III was in Couture's studio, posing for a picture ordered by the government. It was to be called "The Christening of the Hair Apparent" and was to be a huge composition, showing a crowd watching the ceremony in Notre-Dame with the emperor's uncle, the late Napoleon I, floating overhead in a cloud. Growing restless, Napoleon III, who had been sitting in total silence for quite some time, finally ventured a mild remark to break the monotony. "Sire," growled the painter, "who is painting this picture, Your Majesty or me?" This sort of thing, coupled with endless wrangles with civil servants who were supposed to be overseeing state commissions, added nothing to Couture's personal popularity.

Be that as it may, the work did progress, although the face of the emperor was left unfinished. The present whereabouts of this painting is unknown.

Among the works to be sold Monday is a rough preliminary sketch for this huge work, showing the emperor from his shoulders to his knees. It is powerfully drawn in bold crayon strokes outlining the body. No doubt, it is vastly superior to the now forgotten semi-finished work.

Indeed, the studies in the sale leave no doubt as to where Couture's true talent lay. As a draftsman he was superb. His theory was that one should draw quickly to train the eye. This is what he did when he jotted down the country peddler, drawing a cart with his wife and children. Or when he wanted to put down a passing impression of women slumped on their benches at mass, with the ghostly silhouette of the priest looming high in the right corner.

There is a Damier quality to these two studies and to a few others, strangely contrasting with the 18th-century mood of some of Couture's other studies. There is a sketch of Pierrot and Harlequin in the sale that is strikingly suggestive of Watteau. Occasionally, Couture is good enough to remind us that he was the teacher of the great Edouard Manet himself. In some sketches, one senses the strong black outlines that were to characterize Manet's work.

Here is a sale for art lovers who like drawings and do not think that celebrity is a must when it comes to buying art. Couture may have a special appeal to Americans. A large number of his pupils came from the States.

Million (More or Less) Modern U.S. Painting

Nov. 20 (NYT). Works of modern art brought \$1 million or less, at an auction last night that was as much for the audience as for the prices for the minor pieces.

At the Parke-Bernet sale, the first major kind there, and the offerings found much applause, a rarity, and a variety of room time and again appearance or sale of as spectators intensify.

Century Goes Found ingorod

Nov. 20 (Reuters). In an ancient church have unearthed century frescoes long lost. Tass news agency led.

Frescoes by Peofan Theophanes the Greek active in Russia 600 years ago.

Experts were quoted as saying the frescoes, about 300 miles from Moscow, were found during repair work of the Church of Our Savior the last century.

Some of the frescoes, painted in light during the church of Prof. Mikhail Kruger, led to the discovery of works by Peofan.

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Around the Spanish Galleries

MADRID

Jose Caballero, Galeria Juana Mordo, Villanueva 7, Madrid, through November.

Caballero is obsessed by circles and texture. There are complete circles, parts of circles, roads leading to circles, tracks left by circles. The canvas is palette scratched and paint scooped into swirls which the surface deliberately worked over in parts. Browns, rusty reds and white predominate, white used to starting effect with yellow in one, the whole poetic, fascinating and extremely virile.

Zobel, Galeria Egan, Villanueva 28, Madrid, to Dec. 5.

Zobel is the painter who gave his wonderful collection of Spanish art to the Cuadra Museum. Here his own work is influenced by the Orient, abstract shapes in brown-black oil on paper, so delicate they seem to take wing and fly.

Francisco Peinado, Urculo, Museo Arte Contemporaneo, Paseo Recoletos 20, Madrid, through November.

Surrealist, biological and organic, Peinado uses mixed techniques in his powerful paintings of bulbous forms, snarls and eyes. His colorful red canvases show the influence of the 12 years he spent in Brazil. Monsters grow from cells; gray becomes multi-colored with his brush. His spider drawings have the same horrific impact as the canvases. Urculo is probably the best exponent of hard-edge painting in Spain. His psychodelic color shocks, as do the subjects of his paintings—naked women in compromising positions with butterflies, cushions and animals. His exhibition was arranged by Galeria Sen.

Fernando Saez, Galeria Kreisler, Serran 15, Madrid, through November.

One of the founders of "new figurative" art in Spain, Saez's paintings have a brute strength and force while retaining a certain lyrical quality. Browns and beiges combined with deep understanding of paint, and his bold use of color in the miniature canvases in mastery.

BARCELONA

Huarralde, Galeria Rene Melras, Consejo de Ciento 331, Barcelona, through November.

Huarralde paints geometric forms on pieces of wood which are themselves variations of different geometric shapes. Concerned with the problem of space and movement, he uses color to achieve an illusion of space. The effect is rather like a child's building components or an architect's futuristic model and owes nothing to Vasarely.

Collectiva, Galeria Aquitania, Avenida Sarria 31 & 33, Barcelona, to Dec. 2.

The Aquitania opens with many big names in the Spanish art world, and the result is that some completely outstrip the others. The winners are a new color-alive abstract by Argon, two small black, white, and brown paper collages by Guimotart, a textured abstract of ochre, brown and red rubbed over the white painted ground by Suarez and Millares's collages of black, white and rusty red burial cut, knotted, stretched, sewn, painted and bunched out to create different planes.

Arte Brasileira Contemporanea 1970, Hospital 55, Barcelona, through November.

This travelling exhibition of contemporary Brazilian art is a curious mixture of primitive.

AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES (FRANCE)

Maitre Paul MARTIN, Auctioneer, 8 Av. de Seaux, Tel.: 950-55-08.

1) Sunday, November 29, at 2 p.m. TRIANON PALACE, 1 Bd. de la Reine.

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abstract, and new figurative painting. The outstanding work is by two Japanese living in Brazil, abstract oils by Manabu Mabe and fine silk-screen prints by Tomie Ohtake. Rosina Becker De Ohtake prints are charming and vary Latin American in flavor. There are 11 women among the 27 exhibitors.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.



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Public viewing: December 1 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

<p>PARIS</p> <p>adami peintures recentes</p> <p>Galerie Maeght 13 rue de Tiberien Paris 8</p> <p>GALERIE DENISE RENE Left bank, 189 Bd. St-Germain GRAPHICS & MULTIPLES from the Artists of the Gallery</p> <p>GALERIE DENISE RENE Right Bank, 124 Rue La Boétie CLAISSE Recent Works</p> <p>La Hune 170 Bd. Saint-Germain NIKI DE SAINT PHALLE Nana Power</p> <p>GALERIE MARBACH 15 Av. de Messine — Tel. 227-48-31 WINTER November 20 - December 18</p> <p>GALERIE DEQUEUX 6 Place Vendôme, Paris-2e. Tel.: 073-45-18 CLÈRE "Portraits of Toros" Until December 4</p> <p>hélène kamer 9, quai malakou-Paris 6e 548.54.60 CORDESSE plexi-painting the third dimension 18 nov. 5 dec.</p>	<p>PARIS</p> <p>galerie framond rencontres 70 vingt peintres beaudin aquarelles</p> <p>3 rue des saints-pères</p> <p>CASTAÑO New abstraction Until December 5 GALERIE DE VARENNE 51 Rue de Varenne, Paris-10e.</p> <p>GALERIE CHARDIN 35 rue de Seine — 326-99-38 PIERRE YVES LELARGE Until November 30</p> <p>Galerie de France ZAO WOU-KI 10 novembre - 15 décembre ouvertures les jours, sauf dimanche de 10 à 13 h du 12 au 14 h - samedi de 10 à 12 h</p> <p>GALERIE LOUISE LEIRIS 47 rue de Valenciennes (9e) — 522-07-25 ANDRE MASSON "Recent Works" 1968-1970 Until November 28</p> <p>Galerie Lambert 14 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île PEGGY GOLDSTEIN Sculptures Until December 5</p> <p>KNOEDLER & Co. 85 bis Rue de Vaug. St-Roch, Paris 6e OLD DRAWINGS XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth Century NEW YORK LONDON</p>	<p>PARIS</p> <p>GALERIE ROUSSARD 17 Rue du Mont-Cenis, Paris-18e — Tel.: 606-72-09 18th "SALON DE TOILE" From November 17 to 30, 1970 DIGNIMONT, DUFY, COSSON, MORETTI, PHILIPPE, VERBRUGGHE, GRAU-SALA, LEPRIN, LEBASQUE, MACLET, PRIKING, D'ESPARBES. Open every day from 10 a.m. to midnight</p> <p>NOVEMBRE SALON D'AUTOMNE GRAND PALAIS - CHAMPS-ELYSEES</p> <p>GALERIE DE PARIS 14, place François-1^{er} - ÉLY. 82-20. DOUTRELEAU 17 novembre - 31 décembre GALERIE KATIA GRANOFF — Place Beauvau, Paris (8e) Until December 12 DE WISCHES "Subconsciousness" Recent Paintings</p> <p>GALERIE CLAUDE BERNARD - 5 & 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts MARYAN Watercolors 1968 & 1970</p> <p>DURAND RUEL 27 Avenue de Friedland 19e - 358-08-74 JEAN RIGAUD Until December 5</p> <p>Darthea Speyer GILLIAM SUSPENDED PAINTINGS 6 rue Jacques Callot - 033-78-41</p> <p>FRENCH PAINTERS-ENGRAVERS Homage to Cubist-Engravers Until December 15, 1970. Bibliothèque Nationale Galerie Mazarine</p> <p>JEAN-PIERRE HAGNAUER 10, rue de Mayo - Tél. 326-56-54 MAYO PEINTURES RECENTES 19 novembre - 5 décembre</p>	<p>LONDON-ZÜRICH</p> <p>ZÜRICH GIMPEL & HANOVER 35 Claridenstrasse NIKI DE SAINT PHALLE LONDON GIMPEL FILS 50 South Molton Street, W.1 SERGIO DE CAMARGO</p> <p>LONDON</p> <p>Amusingly BIZARRE and English Naive paintings CRANE ARTS 321 Kings Road, London, S.W.3. Tuesday-Saturdays, 10-6. Telephone: 852-5857.</p> <p>CRANE KALMAN Gallery 178 Dromington Road, S.W.3 Paintings by VILLARD MARQUET FLAMINCK MONDRIAN NICHOLSON DISSON, etc. Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-4. Tel.: 864 7566.</p> <p>OMELL GALLERIES 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS AT REALISTIC PRICES 84 Berry Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1</p> <p>GREAT JEWELLERS BY DESIGN are now open at 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. A permanent exhibition of unique pieces by unique artists in gold and precious stones may be viewed from Mondays to Fridays. Tel: 481 7828.</p> <p>MARLBOROUGH FINE ART (LONDON) LTD. 39 Old Bond Street, W.1. HARST JANSSEN First London Exhibition Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1.30. Until Nov. 27.</p> <p>ROME MARLBOROUGH - 5 Via Gregoriana PICASSO OILS ORLISKO, 146 Via Sistina, unknown & rare works SCHNEIDER, Rampa Niguarda, 16. Sculptures by ALDO CARON.</p> <p>VIENNA GALERIE ARMANDE, Bockstr. 6, 82 88 St. Modern Austria Art, Graphics.</p> <p>LONDON</p> <p>ADONE GALLERY 43 Old Bond Street, W.1. STUDIOS IN THE 17th A Loan Exhibition of Paintings in aid of the Westminster Oldham British Red Cross Society Until December 5 Mon., Fri., 9.30 to 5.30 Thurs., 9.30 to 7.00 Sat., 9.30 to 1.00. Admission: 5/-</p> <p>LONDON ARTS GALLERY 22 New Bond St., W.1. 01-493 0646 JOHN PLUMB New Paintings</p> <p>WILDERSTEIN OLD MASTERS FROM THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Admission 5/- in aid of the Friends of the City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. Weekdays 12-5.30 p.m. Saturday 10-12.30 p.m. Until 12th December 147 New Bond Street, W10XK.</p> <p>GROSVENOR GALLERY 39 Davies Street, W.1. INTER FAIR 1970 Drawings, Paintings & Sculpture From 130-134 Mon-Fri, 10-6.</p> <p>LEFEVRE GALLERY Exhibition of XIX & XX Century French Paintings as view Daily, 10-6. Sat., 10-1 30 Bruton St., W.1.</p> <p>THE SHOD GALLERY 24 St. James's St., S.W.1 OLD MASTER PAINTINGS</p> <p>MADRID Galeria Juana Mordo, S.A. Spanish modern Art November 22nd-1970 Villanueva 7. Tel.: 252-11-52 MADRID</p> <p>GALERIA del CISNE Eduardo Dato, 17 - MADRID. Tel.: 410-0729. AGUILAR MORE Paintings</p>
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News Analysis

It's Nixon Twisting Fed's Arm

part Rowen

Nov. 20 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns met this morning to discuss the fiscal and monetary policy mix necessary to stimulate an orderly growth of the economy, White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler stressed the 45-minute meeting was purely a routine consultation and sidestepped questions on whether the President urged Mr. Burns to accelerate the growth in the money supply. He repeated that both fiscal and monetary aspects of future growth were discussed.

Asked if the administration was considering some form of income policy, wage and price restraint or "jawboning," Mr. Ziegler said he would not use these terms in this context.

But he conceded the administration is interested in moves beyond orthodox fiscal and monetary policies.

Other conferees later in the day were Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and members of the productivity commission, a "watchdog" panel created several months ago to keep watch over disparities in wages and prices.

These are the seasonally adjusted, daily average totals for the basic money supply as published by the Fed:

Aug. 12	\$204.5 billion
Aug. 19	\$204.7 billion
Aug. 26	\$204.7 billion
Sept. 2	\$204.2 billion
Sept. 9	\$203.5 billion
Sept. 16	\$203.5 billion
Sept. 23	\$203.5 billion
Sept. 30	\$203.5 billion
Oct. 7	\$203.5 billion
Oct. 14	\$203.5 billion
Oct. 21	\$203.5 billion
Oct. 28	\$203.5 billion
Nov. 4	\$203.5 billion
Nov. 11	\$203.5 billion

These show clearly that over the last three months the Fed's 5 percent growth target has simply not been met.

Many economists—including some conservative thinkers in the administration—are convinced that the nation will need a steady 3 to 7 percent growth in the money supply for all of 1971 (which can be allowed to taper off in 1972) in order to get an economic growth rate of 6 percent, which in turn can reduce unemployment to 4 1/2 percent.

And therein lies the issue for the showdown.

A White House man, asked about the impact of that kind of expansion on the balance of payments, says: "I'd rather have a healthy economy than a healthy balance of payments."

Mr. Burns is as the administration argues to full employment, but he is also aware of the risks of inflation.

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Burns at White House Meeting

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In Last-Ditch Textile Talks

Japan Still Hopes to Block Final Passage of Trade Bill

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The Japanese government still hopes to keep the restrictive trade bill now before the U.S. Congress from becoming law by reaching a speedy solution of its long-standing textile dispute with Washington.

This hope was expressed by Keiichi Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry, at a news conference following a regular cabinet session here today.

Mr. Miyazawa said that passage of the bill by the House of Representatives was expected. "But it is a bad bill," he said, "and we think it must keep it from becoming law by reaching a settlement in Japanese-American textile negotiations."

The bill must now be considered by the Senate, where its fate is uncertain.

New Instructions
Although the Japanese government is sending new instructions to Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba in Washington, there is doubt here that Japan could reach agreement in time to stop passage of the Mills bill. There is hope that an agreement might create an atmosphere conducive to a presidential veto, should the Senate also pass the bill.

Mr. Ushiba has been negotiating the textile issue with White House

advisers. Mr. Taniguchi told newsmen today that if the Japanese government concluded an agreement on a basis unacceptable to Japanese industry, the agreement would be unworkable because Japanese enterprises would not abide by it.

The negotiations are about voluntary restraints, he said. "Voluntary restraints cannot work without the cooperation of industry."

The Japanese industry is vehemently opposed to the idea of a long-term agreement restricting the export of woolen and man-made fibers to the United States because of its experience with the long-term agreement on cotton nine years ago, Mr. Taniguchi said.

That agreement restricted Japanese cotton exports according to a rigid and inflexible list based on past performance rather than future market trends, the textile leader said. But textiles are subject to sudden changes in fashion, and an item that sold well last year may not sell at all next year. This was true of cotton, and is even truer of man-made fibers, Mr. Taniguchi said.

To restrict chemical fiber exports according to a rigid item-by-item schedule, as Washington proposes, runs completely counter to modern marketing principles, he said. Japanese industry accepts the idea of overall restraints in the interest of orderly marketing, but not the item-by-item restrictions Washington demands, he said.

Far East Reaction
HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (AP).—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said today that if the Mills bill becomes law it could lead eventually to the Common Market "putting up tariff walls against the United States."

There would also be an immediate effect on industry in Japan, with Taiwan (Formosa), South Korea and Hong Kong suffering and then Australia being affected, he said.

There would be a "nuclear fission type reaction," he said. Mr. Lee criticized the bill as a "retrograde step" which could, if it became law, lead to protectionist measures in every industry in America facing international competition.

"It's going to do the world no good, and the Americans no good, either," he said.

Company Reports
Hewlett-Packard
Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 55.2 80.1
Profits (millions)... 5.55 7.77
Per Share... 0.21 0.31

Year to Oct. 31
Revenue (millions)... 347.5 322.8
Profits (millions)... 22.80 25.59
Per Share... 0.89 1.01

Varian Associates
Year
Revenue (millions)... 197.9 190.3
Profits (millions)... 4.71 8.33
Per Share... 0.58 0.93

White Consolidated Industries
Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 106.7 103.9
Profits (millions)... 4.97 8.35
Per Share... 0.33 0.56

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 545.97 588.30
Profits (millions)... 19.99 21.85
Per Share... 1.00 1.78

\$42 Million Loss At Four Seasons
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America Inc. trustee Norman Hirschfeld reported today to the court overseeing the company's reorganization that in the year ended June 26 the firm had a net loss of \$42.3 million, after valuation adjustments of \$92.28 million.

The consolidated balance sheet at June 26, after valuation adjustments, showed total assets of \$21.1 million, liabilities of \$33.6 million, minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries of \$3.31 million and stockholders' capital deficiency of \$13.7 million.

Heavy ice, the lack of a good harbor and Canadian objections to tanker passage through the Northwest Passage appear to have combined, as an insurmountable obstacle.

N.Y. Prices Up Sharply on Rumors Banks Drop Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared in the final half-hour of trading today after having moved steadily but slowly upward throughout most of the session.

In the final thirty minutes of trading, the leading market indicators more than doubled their earlier modest gains. The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead 2.81 at 3 p.m., finished the session at 761.57, up 5.75.

The late upsurge in activity caused the high-speed ticker tape to be one minute late at the final bell and helped lift today's volume to 10.92 million shares, the heaviest turnover this week. Yesterday, volume amounted to 9.28 million shares.

There was no specific news development during the trading day to account for the late market strength, but speculation was that another reduction in the prime and discount rate would be announced soon.

Analysts also attributed the generally better tone of the market to investors taking encouragement from the continuing broad declines in short-term interest rates, strong gains in the bond market, and speculation that President Nixon had urged the Federal Reserve Board to expand the money supply at a faster rate.

Among issues traded, 531 advanced, 444 declined and 323 were unchanged.

The NYSE index, which was up 0.28 at 3 p.m., finished the session ahead 0.83 at 49.57.

Among the stronger glamour, IBM jumped 5 3/4 to 296 3/4, Burroughs 11 7/8 to 102 7/8, Disney 6 5/8 to 139 1/8, Polaroid 1 7/8 to 84 3/4.

Control Data teched on 3 1/4 to 47 1/4, and Itek gained 1 3/8 to 23 3/8.

Blue Chips Up
Among the stronger blue chips, Du Pont gained 1 1/4 to 118 3/4, General Motors added 1 5/8 to 73 3/4 and Westinghouse was up 1 3/4 to 64 1/4.

Fannie May was the most active tradable issue, spurring three points to 55 on what analysts called "anticipation of lower interest rates." The organization plans a \$50 million debenture offering next week.

Studebaker-Worthington picked up 2 1/8 to 48 1/2. Its merger talks with Cerro have been terminated, Cerro eased 3/4 to 15 5/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, the index rose a modest 0.08 to close at 21.44.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Chase Manhattan Bank—third largest commercial bank in the United States—cut its prime rate a quarter of a point to 7 percent today.

The surprise move, announced just half an hour after the New York Stock Exchange closed, follows the last cut by eight days. On Nov. 12, Chase and most other leading commercial banks cut the rate on loans to their most credit-worthy customers to 7 1/4 percent from 7 1/2 percent.

Although further easing of interest rates had been widely expected and were credited with the sharp gains on the Big Board and bond market today, the timing was a surprise.

Chase was also the first major bank to cut the key lending rate earlier this month. At that time Chase officials advocated small and frequent changes in the rate.

Today, Chase chairman David Rockefeller said the bank acted "in light of the substantial further decline in interest rates generally which has occurred over the past ten days."

He noted that the bank expressed its belief on Nov. 12 that "smaller and more frequent adjustments would make the prime a more flexible instrument."

Officials of other major New York banks said they were "looking at the situation."

Bank of America Cut
Bank of America, the San Francisco-based giant of the industry, later announced that it, too, would cut the prime rate to 7 percent "in response to further softening in short-term money market rates."

In the Midwest, First National Bank of Chicago chairman Gaylord Freeman said that if other major banks follow the move, it will also. But, he said, "I will be unhappy to have to do so. As a manager employed by stockholders to run a business, I don't like to reduce our prices and hence our profits. And I am not at all convinced that it is in the national interest to do so."

In Washington, the White House today said it welcomed the Chase Manhattan decision to cut the prime rate and said that the bank's move would contribute to the lowering of over-all interest rates.

Treasury Deputy Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Bruce MacLaurin agreed the move could point to some further unwinding of Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches, saying the question now was more one of "how much" rather than of "whether."

Bonds in Wild Rally
The anticipation of another interest-rate cut prompted a single-day rally of exceptional proportions on the bond market today. One trader described demand for corporate bonds as "panic buying."

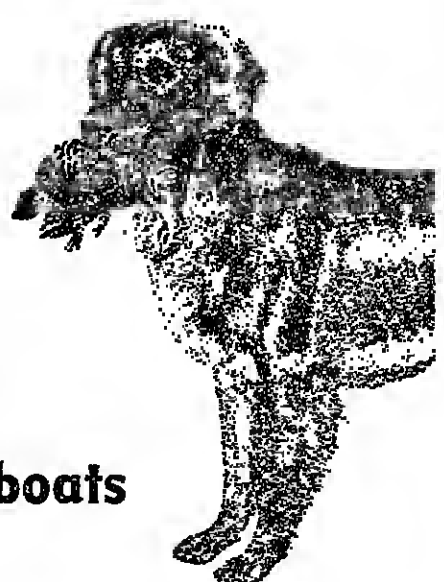
Gains in government coupons ranged over two points in long maturities, key Treasury bill rates fell below 5 percent, and short and intermediate coupons recorded gains of over a point in spots.

"This has been one of the wildest days I can remember in my 19 years in the market," one bond salesman said.

Corporate bond prices were up at least 1/2 to 3/4 points, and gains were spread throughout recent issues, market sources said.

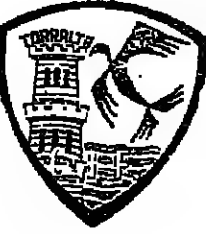
The commercial banks, saturated with funds for investment because loan demand has been weak, were buying "everything in sight," one dealer commented.

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- If you like fishing
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- If you like sunny beaches
Come and enjoy one of the most beautiful beaches of the Algarve
- If you want to invest money
EARN 10% minimum interest



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Grass Over Troubled Oil In Alaskan Pipeline Project

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP).—Oil may soon be gushing from the rich Alaskan North Slope fields as the result of a recent discovery—grass.

Not just any old grass, but a special low-temperature crop that can thrive in Arctic conditions.

A major roadblock to oil production has been the fear of conservationists that construction work on the pipeline needed to bring out the oil would destroy the tundra—the thin coat of Arctic vegetation which insulates the permanently frozen ground from the brief summer sun.

The Mind Belt
Cut away the tundra, they say, and the ground will melt into a thin mud.

Now, Esso and Atlantic Richfield, the chief arctic holders in the area, have announced that experimental plantings of

new cold-weather grasses have been "successful." That is, the plantings showed the grass will live through the winter and grow again in the spring in time to provide the needed insulation.

A permit to lay a pipeline has yet to be issued by the U.S. government. There are still various legal stumbling blocks in its path, including land claims by Eskimos who brought an injunction against granting a right-of-way.

But the pipeline is more than ever necessary if the United States wants to capitalize on the vast oil finds, now that Esso has announced it is dropping the possibility of bringing out the oil in tankers.

Heavy ice, the lack of a good harbor and Canadian objections to tanker passage through the Northwest Passage appear to have combined, as an insurmountable obstacle.

ton Bros. Decline Profits

Nov. 20 (Reuters).—There's a sharp decline in profits for the year ending in 1970 compared with \$14.1 million in 1969. The decline is due to a drop in the offering of 5.7 shares on Nov. 20, in the current year.

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Depth Analysis American Companies in a Lining Basis

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issels: 10 de 12/20/70

ordans: 10 de 12/20/70

radch: 415

elers: 12510 & 12513

neva: 10 de 12/20/70

ed Street: 322 Tel: 584448

321: 10 de 12/20/70

49 Tel: 21051

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds					— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div. in \$	Sts.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
20 1/2	20 1/4	1.00	100	100	100	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	1.00

[illegible]

Jul	21.60	21.80	21.65	21.70
Aug	21.70	21.70	21.70	21.93

[illegible]

	High	Low
9457 Sloggy B	2.53	2.40

[illegible][illegible]

Financial Group:	Financial Prop:	Loomis Sayles:	Smith
Copit 7.15 7.84	Dynm 3.67 4.03	Canad 31.78 31.78	Swst
Growth 9.55 10.47	Indust 3.40 3.72	Cop1 9.43 9.43	Sw Inv
Income 7.19 7.82	Income 3.18 3.53		

[illegible]

هكذا عنه الأصل

In. Sts. 100s. First, High Low Last, Close										Net									
										- 1970 -									
										Stocks and Bonds									
										100s. First, High Low Last, Close									
										Net									
										High. Low. First, High Low Last, Close									
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[illegible]

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1950			
	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	113.3	316.5	133.0	106.1
Brussels	89.29	89.39	92.87	84.1
Frankfurt.....	120.64	121.94	169.19	119.1
London 30.....	329.8	331.3	423.4	315.0
London 500.....	136.68	138.93	163.23	121.1
Milan	Closed	Closed	76.49	55.5
Paris	91.0	91.0	107.3	84.1
Sydney	529.85	535.73	679.48	473.0
Tokyo (m).....	182.79	183.30	185.70	148.0
Tokyo (a).....	2064.05	2075.18	2534.45	1929.0
Zurich	296.7	298.7	395.0	267.0

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 20, 1970			
	Price		Price
	Yes		No
Asahi Glas	140	Matsu E. Ind.	350
Canon Camb.	333	Natsu E. Wks	660
Dai Nip. Print.	222	Natsu E. Ind. 8	8
Full Bank	297	Mitsui Shoji Ltd.	10
Full Photo	1447	Mitsui & Co. 16	16
General E.	150	Natsu E. Ind.	10
Huachi	108	Nippon Elec.	375
Honda Motor	181	Shiseido	10
C. Moh	156	Sey Corp.	235
Japan Air Lines	150	Sungate E.	35
Kao Soap	278	Takano Marine	13
Kanai E. P.	669	Tokai Chem. 23	23
Kiri Brewery	181	Tokai Ind.	7
Kobayashi E.	150	Tokai Ind. 10	10
Kubota I Wks	169	Tokai Ind. 11	11
		Tokai Ind. 12	12
*Previous.			

One Dollar.

was north yesterday:	
Austrian schillings.....	25.8
Belgian francs.....	49.9
British pound (£) per \$2.....	1.3
Canadian dollars.....	2.0
Dutch guilder.....	3.6
Dutch guilders.....	3.6
Finish marks.....	4.1
French francs.....	5.3
German marks.....	3.6
Greek drachmae.....	30.0
Italian lire.....	632.7
Japanese yen.....	15.8
Norwegian kroner.....	7.1
Portuguese escudo.....	66.8
Spanish pesetas.....	69.8
Swedish crowns.....	5.1
Swiss francs.....	4.3

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates for local currency changes. They exclude local commodities and slight variations compared with the London market.

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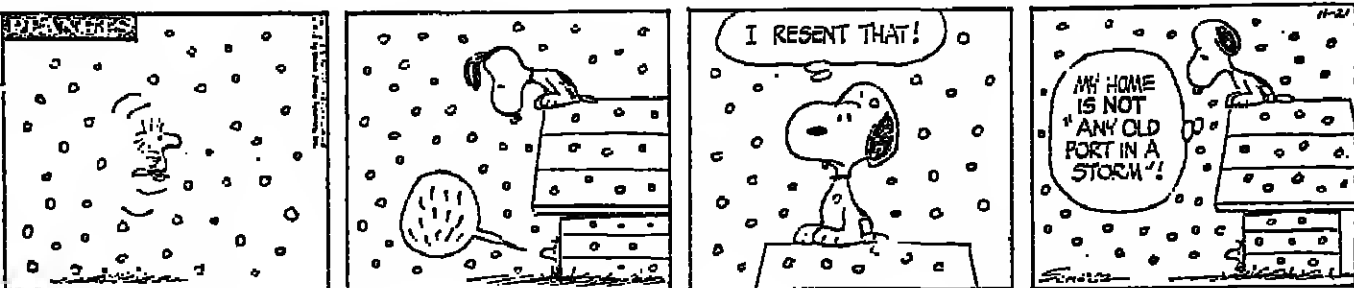


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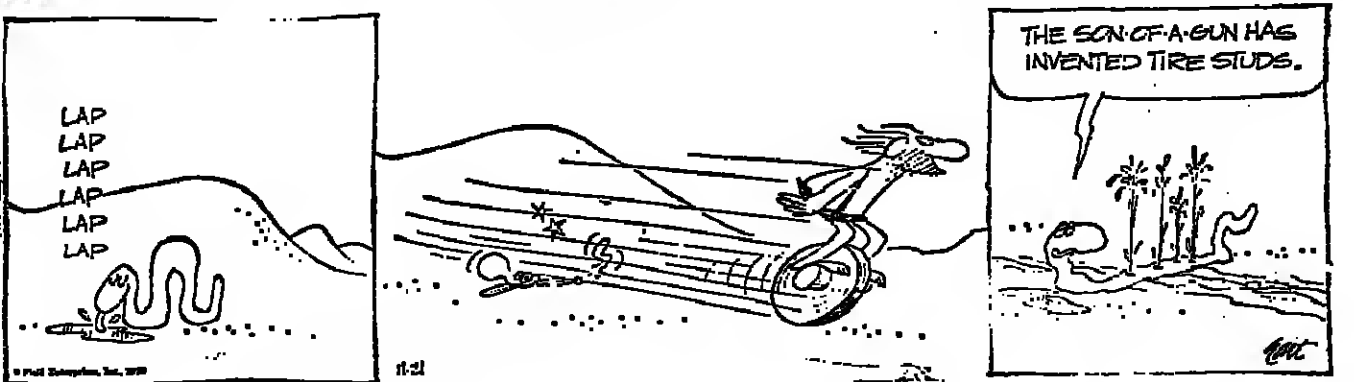
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PEANUTS



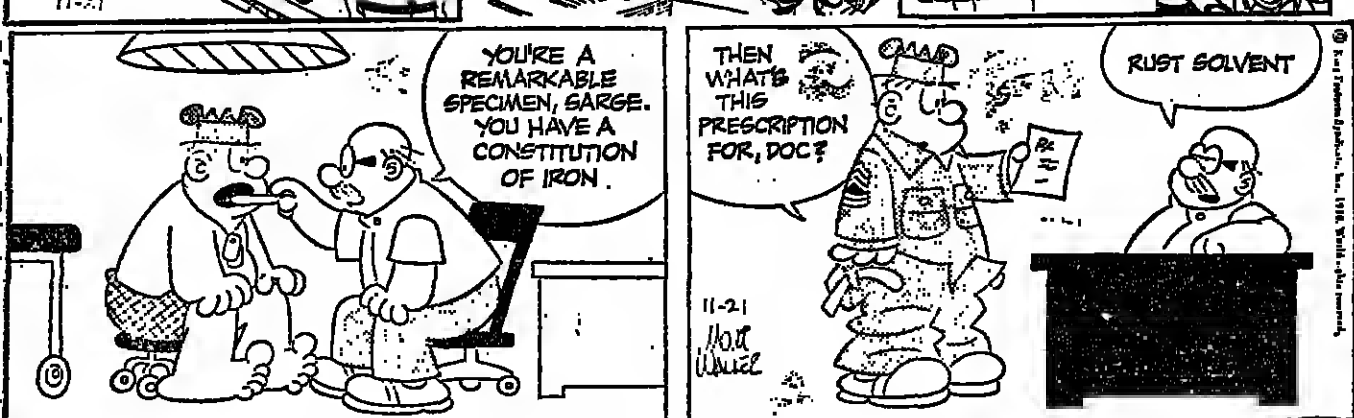
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



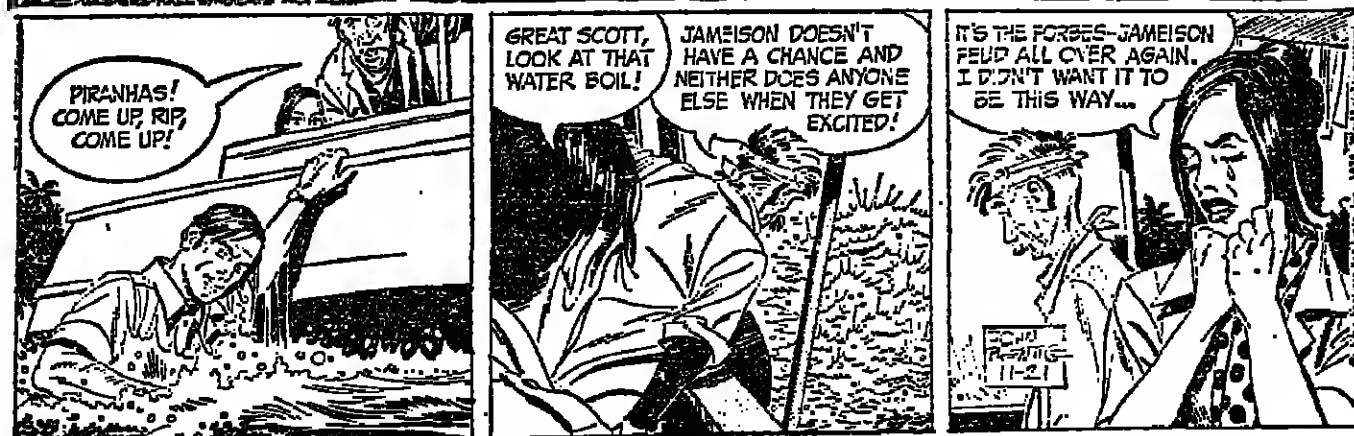
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OH, HE'S FINE, MRS. MITCHELL. NOW ASK ME HOW I AM...

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAMEG

DIPAL

PREEMA

CAJALK

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

HIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAVOR GUILLE CUDDLE EXODUS
Answers: How he carried his business problems home—IN HIS GRIEF CASE

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Soft shoe	10 Noctua
2 Goliath	11 Steam bath
3 Paley gods	12 Partisan
4 Dr. Delia's pig	13 Tasty people
5 Winchester	14 Ural oases
6 Cheerful sound	15 for a palmer
7 Smiling broadly	16 Kind of ring
8 Time	17 Eager
9 Perch of New Jersey	18 No room
10 Drag strip for chariot	19 Sidewalk test
11 Pacific island group	20 In July
12 Life taken divine	21 Three matron
13 Freshman's pride, punny style	22 Tummy ache
14 Dead	23 Black-black
15 Reluctant	24 Labels
16 Mrs. men	25 Samson F. R.
17 Fr. girl	26 normally
18 Jabberwocky	27 Wander a little
19 Recipient	28 Teachers' org.
20 "This recording"	29 Idaho capital
21 What it takes to make a wick	30 "..." produced
22 House interiors	31 Impose on: Sent.
23 Organic groups	32 Church groups
24 Compensated	33 O'Leary course
25 Govt. air agency	34 Riscoo
26 Armada: Abbr.	35 Rivalry in a city poem
27 Wall hanging	36 Garden shrub
28 Number and	37 Kind of veil
29 "Waitin' on"	38 Small case
30 May features	39 Surprised
31 Gentle exclamations	40 Convinced
32 Without exception	41 Convinced
33 Office	42 Hom of a knight's approach
34 Friday's TV show	43 Tashie drinks
35 Sticky stuff	44 Old musical symbol
36 Arctic explorer	45 Kind of prunes
37 "..." About the Boy	46 Yarnsongs
38 Old card game	47 For a tea party
39 TV late show	48 Derranda
40 Hitler's words	49 Carriers: Abbr.
41 Small	
42 Wedgeshaped: Prefix	

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1 AMATEUR	10 Like-wise
2 STAMINA	11 Ukraine city
3 AROSE	12 Chinese
4 AVENUES	13 Star of the West
5 WELTERWEIGHTS	14 East of laughter
6 GELATIN	15 Shorthorns
7 LEADS	16 Bunk the eyes
8 OBSESSION	17 Best record
9 TENS	18 Order to a platoon
10 ONEIR	19 me, pretty maid
11 OWNERS	20 Before 'half'
12 ABALL	21 vicin' anger
13 GILBERT	22 Fare pa
14 GILBERT	23 Words have
15 GILBERT	
16 GILBERT	
17 GILBERT	
18 GILBERT	
19 GILBERT	
20 GILBERT	
21 GILBERT	
22 GILBERT	
23 GILBERT	

BOOKS

SOFT STATE:

A Newspaperman's Chronicle of

By Bernard D. Nossiter. Harper and Row. 1

Reviewed by Richard J. Walto.

THEY'RE not going to like this book in New Delhi. Nor are the AID bureaucrats in Washington going to like it much. But Bernard D. Nossiter, a fine economic/political reporter, has come back from a couple of years in India with a good, tough book that challenges the conventional wisdom about that fascinating, impossible land. He dismisses as not very significant the Indian-Chinese border clashes of the last decade, writing that they weren't of much interest to China but were exploited by New Delhi and Washington for their own purposes. And he dismisses a favorite thesis of John Kennedy that China and India are locked in a great Communist-democratic competition. Nossiter argues that neither is likely to be accepted as a model by other Asian states with their own particular problems. He says, too, that the importance of India as a foreign policy influence has been exaggerated and that its only real international concern is its obsession with Kashmir, an obsession fully shared by Pakistan.

Nossiter freely admits that when he was in Delhi he shared the preoccupation with foreign affairs common to correspondents—and presidents and prime ministers—almost everywhere, including most emphatically Washington. Foreign affairs are more glamorous and, despite their great difficulties, not nearly so intractable as domestic affairs in India or the United States.

But in this short book what Nossiter really concerns himself with is India itself, a land whose poverty and despair are so deep as to be almost beyond comprehension, perhaps even beyond remedy. He's convinced that Western economic theory simply is invalid for India, that circumstances are so wildly different that such theories are essentially useless. And although his humane instincts and genuine concern for the Indian people are evident on nearly every page, he questions, too, the value of foreign aid. Nossiter is not talking about the generous shipment of American grain that prevented famine during years of drought. What he is talking about are the well-meaning but increasingly irrelevant schemes optimistically dreamed up at AID and elsewhere. Not that he's necessarily against such projects, but they simply establish tiny islands of growth in an immense ocean of poverty that remains largely unaffected.

His reservations on foreign aid are rooted in his conviction—and this is what will anger them in Delhi—that the Indian government is not really trying to solve the nation's problems. Notice that. Not that India hasn't succeeded in solving the problems—who could fault any government for that—but that it isn't seriously trying. Nossiter feels that foreign aid supports the instinct of the government to avoid the hard, controversial decisions that are essential if

India is to have of escaping its destroying poverty. On the quest itself, one d agree with Noss that foreign aid, essential to the But it is almost disagree with his tion.

"The central in dian life is soci a refusal to con fusal to respect Government at s luctant to make citizens; when made, they are forced. Those th unvoiced, unlik rooted in a deep the demands' leg tent."

Anarchy, added social indifference by regional, r and caste chauvin ings of greed, i timidly stirred i stitutes a recipe

That caste-ridd is not, as Nossite democracy in an the word is har for it seems an i of politics that possible only i well-to-do state, surprising are piled one upon a ernment officials personal ambition before national o not on the set politics everyw of such dimen very survival of imperiled.

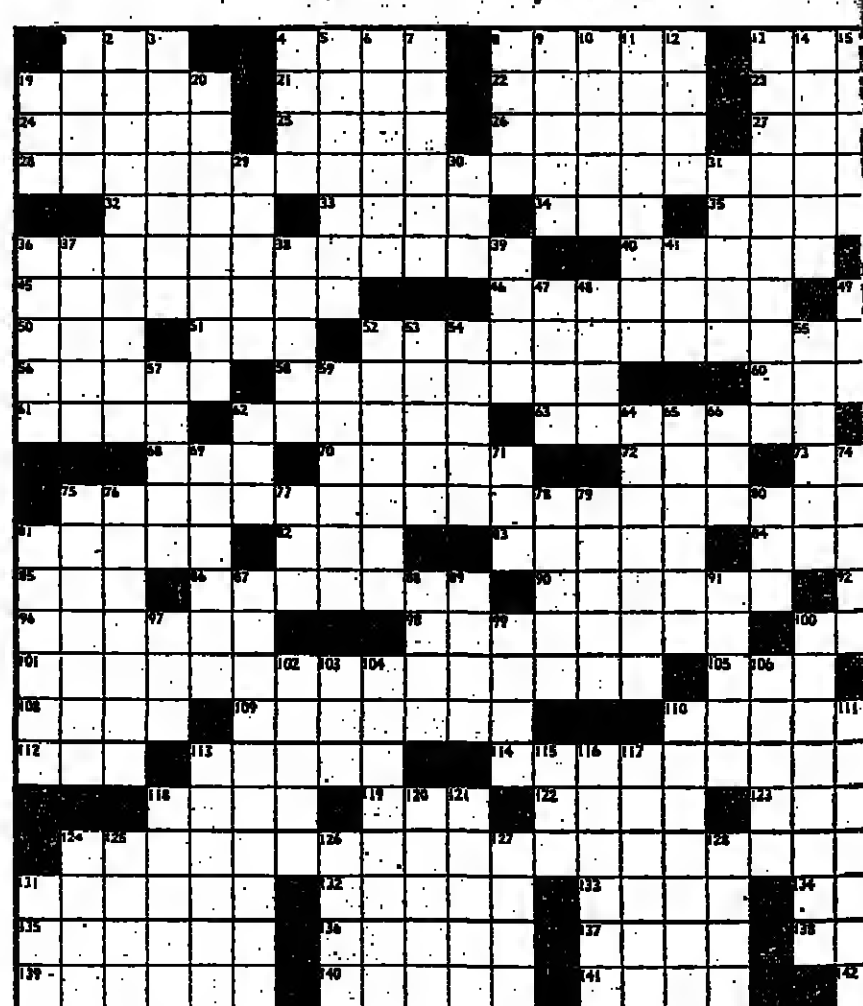
The need is de Indian govern disciplined and is none in sight. believe that Com ter than poverty dian Communists siter points out, di politicians only i ric. But the day r young Indians b movement determ cruelly so, to a taboos, traditions sty as well as the ruption that sty

Indians will be that no such Wes ter could possi a land so immen complex, so forel experience. Yet foolish to ignor tions, far post taught as that land, however de and apathy, lea who articulate need for a bette in power don't achieve that be rebels will try i from them in a long and terrib suffered so muc to spare itself in

Mr. Walton, a Remnants of Pou Last Years of A wrote this rev World, the Heri of The Washing

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TURKEY TALK—By Frances Hansen



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Catch	38 Likewise	50 Life span	59 City: Lat.
13 Atc desert	39 Ukraine city	51 dead's	60 Urge
14 Hopley	40 Chinese	52 Japanese game	61 "Don't" —
15 Star of the West	41 Knifed: Prefix	53 "Go to the" —	62 "Don't" —
16 East of laughter	42 Clarity	54 Waxed in	63 Enk's friend
17 Shorthorns	43 Clarity	55 Laugage	64 Prefix
18 Bunk the eyes	44 Clarity	56 Laugage	65 Prefix
19 Best record	45 Bow	57 Laugage	66 Prefix
20 Order to a platoon	46 Letter	58 Laugage	67 Prefix
21 me, pretty maid	47 Having buds	59 Laugage	68 Prefix
22 Before 'half'	48 "..." of God	60 Laugage	69 Prefix
23 vicin' anger	49 "..." of God	61 Laugage	70 Prefix
24 Fare pa	50 "..." of God	62 Laugage	71 Prefix
25 Words have	51 "..." of God	63 Laugage	72 Prefix
	52 "..." of God	64 Laugage	73 Prefix
	53 "..." of God	65 Laugage	74 Prefix
	54 "..." of God	66 Laugage	75 Prefix
	55 "..." of God	67 Laugage	76 Prefix
	56 "..." of God	68 Laugage	77 Prefix
	57 "..." of God	69 Laugage	78 Prefix
	58 "..." of God	70 Laugage	79 Prefix
	59 "..." of God	71 Laugage	80 Prefix
	60 "..." of God	72 Laugage	81 Prefix
	61 "..." of God	73 Laugage	82 Prefix
	62 "..." of God	74 Laugage	83 Prefix
	63 "..." of God	75 Laugage	84 Prefix
	64 "..." of God	76 Laugage	85 Prefix
	65 "..." of God	77 Laugage	86 Prefix
	66 "..." of God	78 Laugage	87 Prefix
	67 "..." of God	79 Laugage	88 Prefix
	68 "..." of God	80 Laugage	89 Prefix
	69 "..." of God	81 Laugage	90 Prefix
	70 "..." of God	82 Laugage	91 Prefix
	71 "..." of God	83 Laugage	92 Prefix
	72 "..." of God	84 Laugage	93 Prefix
	73 "..." of God	85 Laugage	94 Prefix
	74 "..." of God	86 Laugage	95 Prefix
	75 "..." of God	87 Laugage	96 Prefix
	76 "..." of God	88 Laugage	97 Prefix
	77 "..." of God	89 Laugage	98 Prefix
	78 "..." of God	90 Laugage	99 Prefix
	79 "..." of God	91 Laugage	100 Prefix

